China monthly Review

密勒氏評論報

The Two Years Since Liberation

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA

Liu Liang-mo

THE DISPUTE OVER KASHMIR

Alec Stock

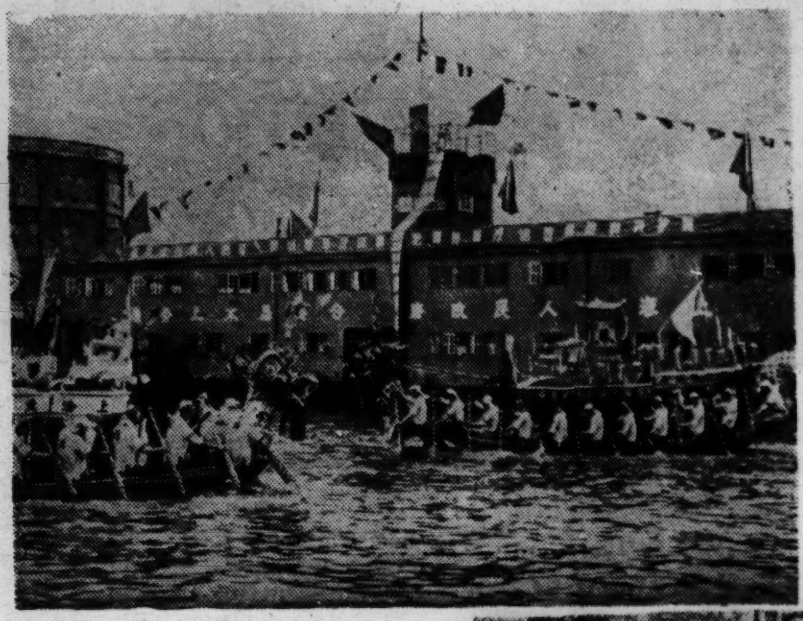
AMERICAN POW's

Visit to a POW Camp—New List of POW's—GI's Broadcast to US

JUNE 1951

¥ 6,500

May Day in Shanghai



Shanghai celebrated its biggest May Day in the city's history. Some 2,430,000 people, representing nearly half of the population, took part in mammouth parades covering all 30 districts of the city and lasting from 7:00 in the morning until early evening.

In addition to marking International Labor Day, the demonstrators took the occasion to express their determination to resist US aggression, defend their homeland and work for world peace.

Top: The demonstrations were extended to the Whangpoo River where colorfully decorated "Dragon Boats" raced up and down.

Right: A group of Shanghai medical workers marching along Yenan Road.

Left: Paraders representing the Committee for Resisting US Aggression and for Aiding Korea carried replicas of Picasso's peace dove.

LETTERS
From the People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Monthly Review*.

KAIFENG EXHIBITION

To the Editor:

After only one month's preparation, the Honan Native Products Exhibition was formally opened on April 15 in Shiang Kuo Shih Market, Kaifeng. It lasted 22 days and 876,794 visitors viewed the exhibition.

On display were 3,823 different types of items with 12,487 pieces in all. The total trade and business resulting from the exhibition was Y.12,200,000,000 in wholesale trade and Y.2,600,000,000 in retail trade. In addition, 31 trade agreements were signed between various organizations and firms and a good future for business relations was built.

At the exhibition itself 567 cadres took part. They were divided into Chairmanship Corps, Secretariat, Propaganda Department, Exhibition Department, Business Department and Security Department. They all did their best to study and improve their work and held technical conferences and discussion meetings to overcome the problems that kept arising.

The cadres explained the different products to the visitors telling them where each was from, its price and specific characteristics. A representative of Shansi province, after his visit to the exhibition, learned that Honan also produces precious jewels.

Peasants made up 30 percent of all the visitors and most of them were very enthusiastic about the new style agricultural implements. One small farm implement shop which participated in the exhibition found its business had tripled.

In general, there were three important results from the exhibition: Business conditions and trade relations from the interflow of native products improved; the visitors could see the rich resources of Honan and their confidence was raised to support the campaign of resisting US imperialism and aiding Korea; the national economy also was improved.

CHANG SHU-CHI

Kaifeng, Honan
May 11, 1951

HEARTY RECEPTION

To the Editor:

Recently we had a red letter day at Fuhtan. One of the three representatives of the Chinese volunteers paid a visit to our university.

Most of the students got up earlier than usual that day. Fuhtan was decorated like a wedding palace. Everywhere were red banners. At each side of the school gate was a large banner. One had the characters, "Fight for the people; the right voice rings abroad," and the other read "The fatherland shines, the morning sun lights the world." Above the gate were the pictures of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Korean leader General Kim, with the two national flags. The gate was flanked by many red flags.

At eight o'clock students from other universities and schools arrived. All joyfully waited for the representative. When he arrived firecrackers went off and the band began to play, and everyone joined in singing the Volunteer March. The volunteer's representative was embraced by the students and carried on the shoulders of some to the auditorium.

In the comrade's speech he pointed out that the war in Korea was a war to safeguard our homes and defend our country. Moreover, it was a fight for lasting world peace.

Many gifts were presented to the volunteer including a flag from the Tung Tze University on which was written, "On, On and March On."

S. JOHN HAN

Fuhtan University
Shanghai
April 27, 1951

INHUMAN CRUELTY

To the Editor:

In reading the reports from the Korean battlefront, I cannot help but feel profound hatred for the American troops that are inflicting inhuman cruelties against the Korean people. Patriotic Korean citizens and ordinary civilians are all victims of their savage actions.

These monstrous crimes against the Korean people which have been perpetrated by the invading troops have aroused the indignation of not only the Korean people but all peoples who respect human rights and decency. The crazier and more brutal the invaders become, the sooner will ring their death knell.

RUPERT KOO

Shanghai
April 29, 1951

FINAL VICTORY

To the Editor:

Since the failure of their intrigue to invade other countries by means of supporting reactionary puppet regimes, the American imperialists have turned their aggressive plan to open armed attack on peaceful nations. This new plot took shape for the first time in the outbreak of the aggressive war in Korea.

One may still remember, at the same time when the puppet bandits launched an attack last June on the peaceful North Korean people across the 38th Parallel, the American imperialists occupied our island province of Taiwan, seriously threatening the security of our fatherland, and started bombing raids on our Northeast.

All the people the country over roared like an awakened lion and carried out the patriotic movement to aid Korea. Many joined the volunteers in the Resistance War of the Korean people. All the Chinese

CHINA MONTHLY REVIEW

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Volunteers know what they are fighting for. They recognize that to support the Korean people is to save ourselves.

Owing to the fact that they are well-disciplined and have a precious class-consciousness, the Chinese Volunteers maintain good order everywhere, so they are appreciated and well treated by the Korean people and quickly become their friends.

Recently the Chinese Volunteers and Korean People's Army have jointly won a great new victory against the enemies' counter-attack and dealt the invaders a serious blow. But the American imperialists, defeated again and again by us, have not yet learned their sorrowful lesson and still continue to carry on their adventurous policy of invading Korea.

We must fight harder than ever before and drive them into the sea. Victory belongs to us!

CHOW SE-MING

Shanghai
May 5, 1951

PEASANTS PROTEST

To the Editor:

During our spring holidays, we participated in the campaign to "Oppose US rearming of Japan, resist US imperialism and aid Korea."

The place where we went to carry out propaganda and educational work is called Wu Ching hsien in Hopei province. It had been flooded for more than 10 years. This was one of the crimes committed by the Japanese invaders during the war of resistance for they broke the dykes of the Yellow River in their campaign against the guerillas. After V-J Day, the Kuomintang did not pay the least attention to helping the flood victims.

But now the local people's government has led the peasants to drain the land. Some 80,000 peasants have voluntarily participated in this arduous work and as a result they now have fertile fields.

We went there by train and our first impression was of the happy life and improved situation of the peasants. As a result of land reform, the feudal exploitations and malacious landlords have been permanently wiped out. The peasants now have their own land and farming tools. They know clearly who has brought them happiness and to whom they are grateful.

In the evening we held a joint meeting of entertainment with the peasants and their families. Our performance included a drama which showed the atrocities of the Japanese soldiers and this greatly moved the peasants for they themselves had undergone these same misfortunes.

When we told them of the US imperialists designs to make a separate treaty and to rearm Japan so that it could become a springboard on which they might launch an aggressive war against China, the peasants were greatly enraged. They said, "Japanese fascists owe us numerous blood debts. We absolutely oppose their revival. We don't want war; we want peaceful construction. If the US imperialists dare to rearm Japan, we have the strength to smash this criminal plot."

Yes, the new China soars to greatness and wealth with great strides. The Chinese people together with all the peace-loving people have strength to burn the warmongers in the flames they themselves set!

T. M. CHANG

Nankai University
Tientsin
April 23, 1951

BURNING FAITH

To the Editor:

The recent deposition of General MacArthur, warmonger in the Far East, shows that the imperialist bloc is divided against itself and on its way to destruction. The quarrels among the warmongers have reached such a height that they can no longer be hidden.

This drastic measure intensified the contradictions among the imperialist countries. To my mind, MacArthur's downfall is not due to the disharmony of his policies with those of the US government, but rather because of the fatal blows his troops received in the last few months in the Korean battlefield.

Meanwhile the soldiers from other imperialist countries have begun to know the truth and therefore refuse to follow out the orders dispatched from the Tokyo headquarters. The US government can no longer fool them into believing that they are fighting

(Continued on Page 326)

Canadian Chinese

To the Editor:

Though every day more and more people in Canada are learning the truth about the heroic struggles the Chinese are making in the interest of world peace and progress, still the capitalist monopoly of press and radio has kept the majority in ignorance. Certainly few Canadians would want to travel thousands of miles to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea if they realized they were fighting to preserve and extend the interests of Wall Street.

Many of the Canadian Chinese are also confused on this issue, for with the exception of a few organized workers, most are chained to the capitalist ideology.

As we are all products of our environment, the attitude of the Canadian Chinese can best be understood when one reviews their history here. When late in the last century Chinese immigrants poured into Canada, they were regarded as coolies and treated as inferiors. They were forced to work long hours at much lower wages than other workers. Many were laborers on railroad construction gangs, while others worked as cooks in lumber and mining camps.

Being thrifty they used their savings to buy laundries, restaurants and grocery stores in the towns and cities, and many have become successful businessmen.

Some improved their financial and social position when during the last war all Japanese property and assets were seized by the government and the Japanese were deported to eastern Canada. The well to-do Chinese bought these properties at a very cheap price. They are afraid that if war breaks out with China they will experience the same fate as the Japanese so they are vehemently declaring their allegiance to Canada.

Greater Vancouver's Chinatown has a population of approximately 15,000, over 7,000 of whom reside in Vancouver proper. The Occidentals have made every effort to restrict this to the status of a Chinese ghetto. To the credit of the Chinese they strongly oppose this unjust discrimination. For some years past they have quietly moved into residential districts formerly "out of bounds" for Orientals.

This struggle still continues for as recent as last week a Chinese and his family were refused the right to rent a suite in a city-owned apartment house on the grounds their presence would offend the "superior" whites. Is it any wonder our Chinese citizens resent this racial barrier!

The workers are also putting up a good fight on their front. The majority of those working in industry belong to unions which protect them. As a result they are assured the same wage rates as Occidentals.

Since there has been some relaxation in the Immigration Laws, the number of Chinese coming to Canada has increased considerably. Whereas only one or two were admitted yearly for a period of eight or ten years, 1,028 Chinese from abroad entered Canada during 1949 and 1950 and they are continuing to arrive at about the same rate.

Most of these naturally are from the wealthy class in China and though our press plays them up as "refugees from Red China," they are the former landlords and oppressors of the Chinese people.

There is one progressive Canadian Chinese organization which is doing valuable work in the interest of peace and progress, and though it faces great difficulties in this country, there is no doubt that more and more Canadian Chinese will join it as they learn the truth about China's rapid development under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

JACK BOYD

Vancouver, B.C.
April 27, 1951

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TWO YEARS OF PROGRESS

ON May 25 Shanghai marked the second anniversary of its liberation. On this day in 1949, after a brief "resistance," which included wholesale looting, mass execution of students, workers and other "suspects," the KMT decamped.

The period since that day has been so crowded with events that it is difficult to list them all. The progress made has been tremendous—and when we consider the great handicaps under which the city has labored, the achievements become even more outstanding.

Almost immediately after its departure, the Kuomintang—with the blessings of Washington—instituted a blockade of the port and launched a series of air raids aimed at "punishing" and terrorizing the population.

The city was faced with a crisis of major proportions. Long dominated by the foreign powers, Shanghai's face was toward the West. Its industries depended upon foreign raw materials and semi-manufactured products, its major markets were also abroad, its people looked to the West for extra food to make up the local deficit. Shanghai was, for all practical purposes, a city which had been divorced from China.

Thus, the severance of all connections with the West, plus the almost daily air attacks by the KMT's made-in-America airforce presented what seemed to many to be insuperable obstacles.

While the first few weeks of liberation were a paradise in that the people had seen the end of Kuomintang rule, they were also a period for sober reflection. Some people thought that the new authorities would have to "come to some arrangement" with the foreign powers lest the city be doomed.

One by one the effects of the blockade and the air raids began to be felt. The city's power plant ran short of oil and industry faced a curtailment of power. The city's largest industry, the textile mills, began to run out of cotton. Rice, the staple food, became increasingly scarce. The old evil—inflation—appeared again. The air raids became more crippling. Hundreds were killed or maimed in indiscriminate raids in which bombs fell helter-skelter across the city.

However, as the problems arose, the people of Shanghai worked out solutions or partial solutions and vigorously applied them.

The workers of the Shanghai Power Company carried out a rush job in switching the boilers from oil to coal and the railwaymen worked overtime in building up Shanghai's coal stocks. When the power plant suffered a direct hit, the workers labored day and night to make repairs. Teams were dispatched to the countryside, both far and near, to buy supplies of native cotton for the textile mills, while immediate preparations were made for increasing the coming season's cotton acreage.

With the gradual restoration of communications with the hinterland, native rice began to arrive in sufficient quantities. The government established the Parity Deposit Unit system whereby the people's income and savings were guarded against inflation, while a program of government austerity was inaugurated so as to reduce administrative expenses to a minimum. The city's air defenses were built up to a point where the KMT planes were unable to penetrate the area.

Gradually, month by month, the city has been reoriented until now it is on the way to becoming completely integrated into the life of the country. Today Shanghai receives the bulk of its raw materials from the countryside and, in turn, ships the major

portion of its finished products back to the countryside.

While some types of business and industry—especially those engaged in luxury or non-essential lines—are still on short rations, the city's basic industrial and commercial organizations are beginning to enjoy prosperity. In fact, some lines, freed from the crippling competition of foreign dumping for the first time, have more business than they can handle.

The government's budget has been balanced, inflation is a thing of the past, food stocks are plentiful—so plentiful in fact that not only is there no rationing, but China has begun to ship grain to food-short India.

With each step forward taken by the Chinese people in their struggle for a better life, the enmity of the old oppressors has grown. One has only to glance at a Hongkong newspaper, to tune in the "Voice of America" to understand what a rage the ex-bureaucrats, ex-compradores and ex-taipans are in. Day after day, through their controlled press and radio, they grind out seemingly endless quantities of hate.

They lie, they slander, they distort. If a new railway or highway is opened in China, they claim it was built by slave labor and is for the convenience of the "Russians." When a KMT or American saboteur is caught poisoning a well and executed, they cry that the "Reds" have launched a "reign of terror."

However, the old rulers do not confine themselves to verbal abuse. The KMT naval blockade is now of secondary importance since Chiang's American bosses have placed a complete economic embargo on China. While Washington piously says that it only applies to "strategic" goods, it actually includes almost everthing. Medicine—even nipples for babies' milk bottles—is banned from shipment.

Meanwhile, the military phase of the anti-China campaign has not been neglected. Truman sent Dulles to Korea to start the Korean civil war, thus providing America with an "excuse" to pose a military threat to China. However, the peoples of new Korea and new China were much stronger than Washington anticipated and the military campaign has not only failed to accomplish its original purpose, but has placed America in a military quagmire of major proportions out of which Truman has so far been unable to devise a way.

* * *

IF the concrete achievements of the past two years had been accomplished with extensive foreign help, or even if they had been made by China alone in a period of peace, they would have been considered remarkable. The fact that they have been made despite the most determined attempts at disruption by America and its KMT stooge is proof of the capabilities of a people once they have freed themselves from their oppressors and become masters of their own fate.

The Chinese people have not only overcome natural and man-made handicaps of sizable proportions during the past two years, but are today already beginning to enjoy a better life than was formerly thought possible. While there is little doubt but what the Washington warlords and their puppets will force new tests of strength with China, there is no doubt but what the Chinese people will be able to meet these challenges and continue their work of building a new and better society.

Features on POW's

ALTHOUGH Hsinhua (New China News Agency) has been carrying names and statements of a number of American prisoners for the past seven or eight months, the US government has only recently admitted that these men "may" be prisoners.

For months US official casualty lists have merely carried the ominous listing of "missing." Inquiries by frantic parents brought no further information from Washington, even though the government was in possession of the names broadcast by the Peking Radio and carried by Hsinhua.

The American people are now beginning to learn the truth—that a large number of the men officially listed as missing are alive and well-cared for by the KPA and the Chinese Volunteers. Thus, in recent months, Washington has begun to admit that some missing men are "said" to be prisoners.

Because of the importance of giving as wide circulation as possible to news of the POW's, the Review will carry special POW features each month. This issue contains a new list of POW's, compiled from the Hsinhua file of the past month, a reporter's account of his visit to a POW camp, and a few excerpts from broadcasts made by POW's to their families in America.

The Two Years Since Liberation

C. Y. W. MENG

TWO years ago, on May 25, Shanghai was liberated. During the past two years the people in this cosmopolitan city have been living in a revolutionary atmosphere. The signs of our social and mental changes are without parallel in Chinese history. The tempo of our progress is very rapid.

During the KMT days, though office hours in government institutions were supposed to begin at 9:00 a.m., many employees did not show up until after 10:00. Tardiness and "dragging" in doing a piece of work were considered "fashionable."

By 11:00 a.m. speculation business—the buying and selling of greenbacks and gold and rushing for price news—began, throwing offices into complete confusion. These were the days when many officials lived on inflation, while the majority of the people were impoverished to the point of destitution.

Following liberation all this changed. In the early morning hours the Bund, where many government offices are located, is already crowded with people going to work, for none of us wants to be late. The spirit of self-government and discipline is evident throughout the government offices.

Hsueh Hsi

From 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. we usually *hsueh hsi*. This means we study the government's policies, laws and regulations. We discuss current events. We dig and dig in our examination of the various problems facing the nation today. In tackling a problem we usually spend the first few days reading all necessary reference material—newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, speeches, statements, and so on—until we are familiar with the subject.

After that group discussion begins. Finally, we have a test. The men in charge of our study group are elected by the group, and the grading of our papers is done democratically and openly.

Mr. Meng has been a contributor to the *Review* for nearly two decades. During this period his articles have covered a wide variety of subjects and have, in many ways, presented a continuous view of the China scene. From pre-war Shanghai, from war-time Chungking and again in post-war Shanghai Mr. Meng described the unending failures of the old regime. Like other residents of Shanghai, Mr. Meng has witnessed more positive progress during the two years since liberation than during the entire period of KMT rule.—Editor.

One of the most recent subjects we studied was the question of agrarian reform. During our discussions some extremely interesting figures came to light. Upon the basis of our calculations, we estimated that the amount of rent paid by the peasants to the landlords averaged from 50,000,000,000 to 60,000,000,000 *catties* of grain per year. If left in the hands of the farmers, this grain would be sufficient to purchase from 200,000,000 to 240,000,000 bolts of cotton cloth.

As our study progressed we were able to see clearly what freedom from the age-old exploitation by landlords would mean to the peasantry and the nation. Once emancipated, the peasant's production rises rapidly and he becomes the best customer for industrial goods. Not only were we able to see this from a theoretical point of view, but we had the actual experience of those areas where land reform has already been completed to go on.

Looking back over the past two years we can see what an improvement in our understanding we have made through our morning *hsueh hsi* meetings. We have educated ourselves in a cooperative, democratic method and have been able to free ourselves from the old feudal, reactionary influences which clouded our thinking and numbed our minds. We have come a long way in preparing ourselves for the socialist society which lies in the future.

Literacy Campaign

Not only do the educated classes study, but all workers in government offices, factories, mines and other enterprises are attending classes in a nation-wide campaign to wipe out illiteracy within the next few years. Incomplete statistics reveal that by the end of December 1950 a total of 1,000,000 workers out of a total of 11,592,000 in the country were attending workers' schools. In Shanghai the figure was 73,574 out of 1,000,000 workers.

The changes which have come over individuals of my acquaintance during the past two years are striking. Some, who formerly led lives of ease, who spent their leisure hours in gossiping and drinking, are now studying very hard in the mornings like the rest of us.

Such changes have taken place in all classes of our society. Beggars and prostitutes of yesterday are useful citizens today. Under our new government everyone has a chance to improve himself, to reform himself.

After *hsueh hsi* our regular work begins. Frequently our work is quite heavy and, in addition, we often have special assignments or extra research to carry out. Often eight hours prove too short and most evenings find at least a few people staying behind to catch up on some extra work.

Some years ago I read in Joseph E. Davies' book, "Mission to Moscow," that the leaders of the Soviet government "give indication of being indefatigable and very hard workers." The same is true of new China's leaders on all levels. Thus, as has been the case in the Soviet Union, we in China will be able to build our new state

with great speed because of the hard work of our people.

During these past two years I have come in contact with a number of Communist colleagues and cadres and I have been greatly impressed by their striking qualities, such as enthusiasm for work, devotion, concern for the people, idealism, incorruptibility, simplicity of life and willingness to accept great hardship.

They are not on a salary basis, but work on the supply system which means that the government supplies them with three meals a day, two suits of clothes a year and daily necessities. Their private lives are clean and their habits are relatively simple. But their life is without doubt hard.

Just before the Chinese lunar New Year I said to one of them that since he received no salary, the state should provide him with a ticket to enable him to spend his New Year holidays in his home. "That is right," he replied, "but financially this would be a great burden to the people's government. Hence, we are not willing to go home for the holidays."

Importance of Criticism

Another system which has been introduced since liberation is criticism and self-criticism. It is common practice today in every government office to hold a meeting of criticism and self-criticism once a month at which each person speaks in rotation.

The speaker usually starts out by making a short report of his work and then analyzing the good and bad points of it. Sometimes he is criticized for not being frank enough or maybe for being too harsh with himself.

Under this system anyone can criticize anyone, irrespective of his rank. The old practice of always speaking good before high officials is definitely a thing of the past.

Whenever a case of corruption or serious dereliction of duties or mismanagement is discovered, a meeting is called at once to discuss the matter. The person at fault has to appear before his colleagues where he is subjected to bitter criticism, aimed at waking him up and thus getting him on the right path.

In one case, in which I attended the criticism and self-criticism meeting, the wrong-doer was so impressed by the criticism that he headed the list in the next emulation drive.

In the mornings I always take the streetcar to work. Among the passengers are many peddlers and farmers. I am proud to sit side by side with them today. In pre-liberation days I often saw these people pushed out of the car for no other reason than that they were disregarded by the "upper class" public.

During the many parades of the past two years I have often walked and stood side by side with these formerly "forgotten men." They number among their ranks the most honest and industrious people in the country. They have deserved a decent government for a long time, but for years they had been the first victims of imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism and landlordism. Now, at last, they have hope.

One of the incidents of the past two years which remains clearly fixed in my memory is the case of a local pedicabman who was beaten up by a cadre of the Third Field Army last August. Chairman Jao Su-shih of the East China Military and Administrative Committee, upon receipt of a letter telling of the case forwarded by the *Ta Kung Pao*, immediately sent a personal representative to investigate the incident and to convey his apologies to the pedicabman.

In his letter of reply to the *Ta Kung Pao*, Chairman Jao said that the cadre responsible for the incident had been given the necessary punishment. He further expressed his gratitude to the paper for promptly calling to his attention the opinions of its readers so as to enable the authorities to rectify the misconduct of a military cadre.

In pre-liberation days, as Shanghailanders well remember, the beating up of poor men were daily occurrences. The KMT officials, who themselves frequently inflicted such beatings, did not care to have these "incidents" called to their attention by the press, or even to be commented upon by the newspapers.

People's Organization

Before liberation, at the entrance to every market center police cars were parked long before the marketing hours started. Every morning it was a common sight to see poor farmers and peddlers carrying baskets of vegetables or other produce being arrested by the police on charges of disturbing order. Every day large numbers of such unfortunate folk were locked up for a day or fined. This

Water pipes being laid in one of Shanghai's workers' districts in accordance with the policy of improving public services long neglected under the Kuomintang.

was true in the days of the foreign concessions and during the post-war years when the KMT ruled Shanghai.

Today, at the entrance to the markets there is not even one policeman and yet better order is maintained than ever before. A shopper can walk freely through such market areas today, while in the old days one had to push and shove and fight for every step.

The explanation for this difference is that in the old days the foreign police and, later, the Kuomintang reactionaries, relied solely upon police power to control the public, whereas today the people's government relies upon the people themselves. In each market the various stallkeepers have organized themselves to keep order. Before enforcement the authorities, at meetings of these market people, explain the purposes of regulations, listen to the people's opinions and leave it up to the people concerned to elect their own representatives to govern themselves.

Every time I visit a market I see the men and women, both young and old, with arm bands bearing the word "inspector." They are elected by the peddlers from among their own ranks for short terms and are charged with the responsibility for maintaining order. Once or twice I have stopped to ask one of these elected inspectors a question about the market. On each occasion the reply began, "we decided . . . " Thus it was obvious that policies had been decided at meetings and that today the peddlers work as an organized group.

Today we find innumerable such instances in which the people have organized themselves, have discussed problems in open meetings and have arrived at decisions based on the democratic process. The adoption of the democratic appraisal method in the calculation of the business tax by merchants and industrialists is a case in point.

Position of Women

On International Women's Day I watched the long procession of paraders—totaling some 300,000 women from factories, farms, office schools, hospitals, kitchens, markets and even churches and temples — marching in protest against the American rearming of Japan.

I also saw the women detachments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Navy which marched purposefully through the streets shouting the same slogans as their brothers had shouted four days previously. (A similar demonstration was staged by 600,000 Shanghai workers on March 4—Editor.) More than ever before I was impressed with the progress made by the country's women during the past two years.

Since the promulgation of the new Marriage Law in May 1950, China's women have been freed from the centuries-old feudal marriage customs. For the first time in history China's women are now able to marry men of their choice. The new style weddings are marked by their simplicity. Dowries are no longer required.

The new marriage system has also brought freedom to child brides, formerly the most cruelly oppressed women in China. Since liberation the status of the Chinese women has changed completely. No longer is it woman's "duty" to give birth to male children and to toil in the kitchen like a slave.

Patriotic Movement

For the past several months the "patriotic movement" has been growing throughout the country. It has been, and is, taking many new forms and is rapidly spreading to all walks of life from one end of the country to the other. It has ranged from mass demonstrations to oppose the American rearming of Japan, to joining the volunteer corps for Korea, to enlisting in the military cadres school and to participating in the patriotic emulation drive aimed at increasing industrial and agricultural production.

Another aspect of this movement has been the signing of patriotic compacts by workers, employees, lane residents and others. The signers pledge, among other things, to support the government, the PLA, the Common Program, the Chinese Volunteers and the Korean People's Army. They pledge to assist in national defense work, to aid in ferreting out the American and KMT secret agents, to pay their taxes on time, to increase their working efficiency.

Shanghai was one of the first five ports opened to foreign trade. For a century the city was divided into the so-called "International Settlement," "French Concession" and "Chinese City."

By the Treaties of 1943, foreign administration was supposed to be ended. But in fact, despite the abolition of the concessions and the privileges of extraterritoriality, Shanghai was still far from being a Chinese city. From VJ Day until liberation the KMT reactionaries and their foreign imperialist masters worked hand in hand and Shanghai remained a semi-feudal, semi-colonial city.

But today the people's government is determined to wipe out all imperialist remnants in China. There are no more foreign warships anchored in Chinese waters, no more foreign troops stationed on Chinese soil. The foreign barracks in Peking have been taken over by the government, while in Shanghai all roads bearing the romanization of foreign names have been changed into Chinese names.

While the people's government is determined to rid China of all the left-overs of foreign privilege, the new authorities have made it clear that the property and welfare of law-abiding foreigners will be fully protected.

Thus, it is not those colored tin plates attached to buildings bearing such words as "American property" or "British property" that affords protection to foreign property in Shanghai. Rather it is the people's government's determination to give protection to *all* peoples and their properties so long as they abide by the law which guarantees their safety.

* * *

THE Chinese people have in the true sense of the word liberated themselves from the centuries old fetters which made progress impossible. For the first time in modern history the Chinese people are able to straighten their backs and look to the future with confidence. The tremendous advances made during the past two years are merely a preview of the new life which the people are making for themselves.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA ENTERS A NEW ERA ★ ★

Liu Liang-mo

ONE hundred and fifty-one Christian delegates gathered in Peking from various parts of China for six days (April 16-21) to attend a conference called by the people's government. The delegates represented *all* the churches and Christian organizations in China—old and new, large and small, modern and fundamentalist.

As a result of this conference a genuine unity has been achieved among the churches and Christian organizations for the first time in the history of Christianity in China. Delegates left the conference with a new determination to promote the Christian Reform Movement and to build the church that we Chinese Christians really can claim to be our own.

One of the high points of the conference was an address by Mr. Lu Ting-i, vice-chairman of the government's Cultural and Educational Commission. His address opened our eyes to many things. First, Mr. Lu summed up the achievements of the new China in the short period of a year and a half under the leadership of the people's government.

Unification of China, except for Taiwan and Tibet, real democracy on the basis of the people's representatives councils and the disappearance of inflation. Today China's railway network is expanding rapidly. One can travel by rail from Manchuli on the Soviet border in the north to Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces in the extreme south. More than 26,000 kilometers of railways and more than 100,000 kilometers of highways are already in use and more kilometers are being built and re-built each month.

More than 300,000,000 people in China are enjoying the fruits of land reform. Their producing power and their buying power are increasing rapidly. Water conservancy projects are being developed on an enormous, country-wide scale. For the first time in 73 years our exports have exceeded our imports—by 9.34 percent. More than 1,000,000 workers and more than 25,000,000 farmers have learned to read and write. The international status of China has been elevated as never before.

All of us were, of course, aware of these tremendous achievements, but this summing up of the overall situation enabled many of us to see all these things as an integrated picture for the first time. Thus, we were able to visualize the glorious future of our new China. We felt increasingly proud of our motherland and especially conscious of our love for it.

As Christians we shall pray for our motherland, work for it and protect it from the dangers of any imperialist power. As Jesus Christ loved his motherland and his people, so shall we.

Secondly, Mr. Lu pointed out how American imperialism is trying to use Christianity as one of its tools in its plot for world conquest and for bringing aggression toward China.

Through John R. Mott, American imperialism organized the National Christian Council of China in 1922. Similar organizations were also organized in other countries. Mott was a leading agent of the American imperialists who helped to organize many international Christian organizations through which the "American Century" planners were able to carry on their work. Such organizations included the World Student Christian Federation, World Committee of YMCA,

For the foundation and work of these various organizations Mott raised more than US$300,000,000. Interestingly enough, prominent among his "contributors" were Rockefeller and William Randolph Hearst.

Following the conclusion of World War II, American imperialism obtained sole domination over international Christian and missionary bodies. To consolidate and extend its control, it organized in August 1948 in Amsterdam, Holland, the World Council of Churches. During the preparatory stages, Rockefeller contributed US$500,000 to the council for establishment of a fund for the training of religious workers to "combat communism."

A further proof of its real purpose can be seen in the role played by John Foster Dulles, Wall Street warmonger and friend of the German cartelists who is now special foreign policy advisor to the US State Department, in the organization of the council. Dulles was present at its founding and was appointed one of the chairmen of its Committee on International Affair.

The reactionary, imperialistic nature of the council was further revealed when, at its conference in July 1950 in Canada, it passed a resolution accusing the People's Republic of Korea as an "aggressor" and opposing the Stockholm Peace Appeal which forbids the use of all atomic weapons. It is very clear that American imperialism is using this world church body to endorse and further its aggressive policy. We can thus see that the World Council of Churches is only a tool for American

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aggression and the so-called Ecumenic Church is only a banner for America's world conquest.

More recently a series of conferences on Southeast Asia were convened in Bangkok, Ceylon and other places by the World Council of Churches, World Student Christian Federation, World Committee of the YWCA, and other similar organizations. At these conferences communism was referred to as a serious "problem," "threat," or "challenge," but nothing was mentioned about American imperialism and its plot to start a new world war.

Tools for Aggression

We can see clearly America's design for using the church and missionary work as tools for world conquest.

When American political, economic and military weapons fail in China, it still tries to maintain its missionary work for the purpose of gathering information and spreading American imperialistic influence through its missionary workers and their "followers."

Many of us were formerly fascinated by the appeal of the so-called Ecumenic Church, but now we see what is behind the attractive banner of the Ecumenic Church—the bloody hands of American imperialism, its preparation of an aggressive war against the new China and its preparation for an "ecumenic" slaughter of mankind.

Many of us are seeing American imperialism in its ugliness for the first time though we have been associated with it for quite a long time. It is a great revelation. We can now see that it is the most un-Christian thing that exists on earth. The very fact that the American government uses the holy church as a tool for world conquest is a sin that is unpardonable in the eyes of God. As Christians we must combat it with all our strength.

We must cleanse our church of the influence of imperialism and then keep it clean. Jesus Christ once said: "And if thine eye offends thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell." (St. Matthew XVIII: 9) In this spirit delegates launched a campaign of denunciation against imperialistic elements and their stooges who are still hiding in the church.

Dr. Tsui Hsien-hsiang, general secretary of the Church of Christ in China and Mr. Luther Shao, general secretary of Chung Hua Chi Tuh Hui denounced Frank W. Price for his activities against the Chinese people behind the cloak of religion. Price was an advisor to Chiang Kai-shek. In his book, "China—Twilight or Dawn," a book which is widely circulated among churches in America, Price described the butcher of the Chinese people—Chiang Kai-shek as "China's democratic patriot; China's George Washington." "Ye shall not bear false witness" and Frank W. Price has certainly been a false witness on the question of Chiang Kai-shek in order to fool the American people.

Through many subtle means, he tried to undermine the Christian Reform Movement of China. He once said to Luther Shao: "You are one of the original signers of that Christian Reform Statement. Luther, you are going to regret it."

Through money and influence, Price tried to build an opposition to the Christian Reform Movement, but he has failed.

Upper picture shows presidium of the Peking Conference attended by the Christian delegates.

Lower left: Wu Yao-tsung (Y. T. Wu) addressing the conference.

Lower right: Sze Ru-chang, executive secretary of the Students Department of the National YWCA of China, accusing Frank W. Price of the American Presbyterian Mission of conducting imperialist activities in China.

Unpatriotic Actions

Bishop Kiang Chang-chuang of the Methodist Church denounced W. Y. Chen for his close connection with Chiang Kai-shek and the fascistic San Min Chu I Youth Corps; for his calling himself "unofficial" ambassador of Chiang Kai-shek while he was in America. W. Y. Chen openly urged America to send troops to China to help Chiang.

Rev. Lee Mo-chung, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Chungking, said that W. Y. Chen fed 10 dogs for Mayling Soong (Madame Chiang Kai-shek) with food that was enough to feed four families while the Methodist Church workers were not given enough salary to keep their families fed.

Bishop Robin Chen of the Episcopalian Church of China denounced Y. Y. Tsu as a tool of American imperialism. Y. Y. Tsu joined the fascistic San Min Chu I Youth Corps with W. Y. Chen in 1938. Twice he left liberated China illegally and went to America with the passport of the reactionary Kuomintang regime. Y. Y. Tsu has demonstrated that he does not love China. He is unfaithful to his religion and his motherland. "And if he doesn't repent," said Bishop Robin Chen, "he will follow American imperialism down the road to destruction."

Kiang Wen-han, assistant general secretary of the National YMCA of China, denounced S. C. Leung as a "faithful and willing" tool of American imperialism. Shortly before the liberation of Shanghai, S. C. Leung left China—ostensibly for "retirement"—so hastily that he did not wait for the arrival of his successor.

He went to Hongkong and took the post of the regional secretary of the World YMCA in Asia, fitting into the expansion program of American imperialism in Asia. Writing in the February issue of *World Communique* published by the World YMCA, S. C. Leung said that "the freedom of the Chinese people is curbed." However, the truth is that the Chinese people are enjoying full freedom in new China, including complete freedom of religion as never before.

Continuing S. C. Leung said, "The YMCA is not able to have its usual financial campaign in China," while the truth is that the financial campaigns of several local YMCA's this year were very successful. For instance the Shanghai YMCA's campaign this year went over the top of its goal of JMP400,000,000.

Delegates from Tsingtao, Hangchow, Shanghai and Tientsin denounced Koo Jen-en, a confessed spy in the service of American imperialism under the guise of "evangelist."

* * *

CHRISTIANITY in China is entering a new era. The delegates left Peking with a new confident that we are able to build our own church in China with God's blessing and through our own effort.

We can see a prosperous church of Christ in new China, faithful to God, to motherland and to mankind, warmly received by the Chinese people and making its valuable contributions toward the building of an independent, democratic, peaceful, unified and prosperous new China.

However, first of all we must sever our former relationship with American imperialism and other imperialistic nations and cleanse our church from all the influence and contamination of imperialism. We should give imperialism what belongs to God. Then, and only then, will we be able to build a church that we Chinese Christians can really call our own.

Returning to our churches in various places, we have started a campaign of house-cleaning. Imperialistic elements, Judases and traitors must be removed from the church. God's temple must be swept of these evil elements and kept holy.

The Chinese Christians are now showing to the churches of the world the way to a new life.

Christian Conference Resolution

Following the conclusion of a conference in Peking on April 21, one hundred and fifty-one Chinese Christian leaders issued an appeal to peace-loving Christians throughout the country and the world for unity in opposing American aggression and in support of world peace.

The appeal contained a strong protest against the resolution of the World Council of Churches adopted at a meeting in Canada last July which labeled the People's Democratic Republic of Korea as the aggressor and demanded support for America's "police action" in Korea.

Describing this resolution as turning right into wrong and contravening the will of the peace-loving peoples of the world, the appeal points out that "its tone is exactly the tone of the American State Department. Its adoption was maneuvered and directed by no other person than John Foster Dulles, a tool of Wall Street, who instigated and planned the aggression in Korea."

"We resolutely oppose the schemes of American imperialists to provoke war. We are strongly against use of atomic weapons, the rearming of Japan and the rearming of West Germany. We wish to unite with the peace-loving peoples all over the world in opposition to these schemes of the American imperialists for undermining world peace."

Government measures aimed at assisting ex-American-subsidized churches in China to achieve independence in maintenance, administration and religious teaching were approved by the conference.

Two silk banners were presented to Chairman Mao Tse-tung by the representatives. In accepting them, on behalf of Chairman Mao, Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-jo said: "This conference has enabled us to rid Chinese churches of all the influence of imperialist cultural aggression which pervaded China for more than 100 years.

"This is a unique occasion for Chinese Christians, as well as for people all over the country. Today marks the opening of a bright, new chapter in the history of Chinese Christianity."

What "Cultural Aggression" Means

KO CHING

FORMERLY I felt very irritated to hear the expression "cultural invasio " and wondered how it could be called "invasion" when our "foreign friends" came to help us by running schools and hospitals in our country.

Before liberation I took it as persecution whenever I heard someone say that Christianity had been utilized as an anesthetic by the imperialists to drug the Chinese people. However, since liberation I, along with my fellow students, have had my eyes opened. We now have real freedom of inquiry, of study, of speech and discussion. How much was concealed from us in the past! Today I know that in the past I was a tool of the imperialists, that I myself was a victim of cultural invasion.

I was brought up in a Christian family and was baptized in the Methodist church. Most of my school life was spent in mission schools. Therefore, I have had very close contact with Western culture, especially American culture, with the result that my mind was filled with all sorts of illogical prejudices and assorted nonsense.

In my early school days I was taught to read English and to sing English songs. I had three regular English classes each week which were taught by an Englishman, the pastor of a Methodist church. He treated us Christian students with particular care and often gave us cakes, cookies and pictures. At Christmas and Easter he gave us a party.

Of course, I did not understand very much at that time. I only knew that he was much more generous and kinder to us than were the Chinese teachers. Every time I went to his house he would show me many new foreign gadgets which impressed me greatly and which planted the seed of envy in my mind. I gradually began to admire him more than anyone else and, finally, I wondered why I had not been born a foreigner and the possessor of such wonderful things.

There was another English preacher with whom I also had close contact in my early days. At the beginning of each term he would make me a small present, sometimes in cash for school supplies. On each such occasion he would pat me and say that he had great hopes for me and that he thought I should become a preacher. I did not exactly understand what he meant, nor did I see what was behind his presents. I only saw his smiling face.

* * *

FOLLOWING my graduation from primary or grade school I took in examination and won a scholarship from our church to a missionary high school which was subsidized by the Yale-in-China Association. During my first week in this school, I attended a special indoctrination course along with the other freshmen. This course consisted mainly of foreign table manners and various other American courtesies.

Our principal told us on the first day that one could easily tell our students from those of other schools, not only from the school badges which we wore, but also from our manners. In fact, he did not exaggerate in the least because our poise really identified us. We learned to wink our eyes, to shrug our shoulders and often inserted some English words in our speech. These expressions were all unfamiliar to our people and were regarded as frivolous, yet we showed no shame at all. On the contrary, we considered it an advantage to be able to imitate the Americans.

We were not allowed to sing the old style Chinese opera on the school campus. Such music was considered in our school as the music of the "lower classes." Besides, our music teacher often told us that singing in this style would spoil our voices for foreign-style singing. We were encouraged to sing foreign songs, such as "God Bless America," and others. Over a period of time such an environment could only result in our despising our own culture.

About this time the war-time inflation began to threaten the students' livelihood. The scholarship which I received from the church was not sufficient to cover my school expenses, while my family could not help me as they were also victims of the inflation. Finally, I wrote a letter to the church, asking for a readjustment of the scholarship. In answer they sent me a form to sign which was in the nature of a contract.

According to the contract—which would have bound me for life—the missionaries would pay all school expenses if I would agree to one of the three conditions printed on the form. The first "choice" was to become a pastor in the Methodist church, the second, a medical doctor in the Methodist hospitals, the third, a teacher in the Methodist schools. I did not want to be a pastor nor a teacher, but I did want to be a doctor, having already made up my mind to study for this profession. However, I did not wish to tie up my future so definitely so I returned the contract unsigned.

From that time on I never wrote to them again nor did they evince any further interest in me, except that the small amount of scholarship money, which I had already won, was continued, although as the inflation worsened, it became of less and less use.

Looking back on this episode and my previous experiences, I can see why the foreigners had been so "kind" to me. Indeed why should they have paid so much attention to me, a young boy, unless they had been determined to 'seduce' me from the very beginning. The attention, the dangling of various foreign gadgets in front of my eyes, all were the build up preparatory to enlisting me as one of their native agents.

* * *

IN the summer following my graduation from junior middle school several of us remained at the school because we had been separated from our families by the war. The person in charge of us was an American named Ross Dixon, a graduate of Yale University and one of the so-called Yale bachelors. He was a very difficult and fastidious sort of person and we immediately began to have difficulties. Whenever we met, he

expected us to show him proper respect, by executing a formal bow.

While none of us liked him, he took a fancy to me and went out of his way to strike up a friendship with me. He assigned me extra reading, corrected my compositions and diary, which were written in English for practice, and frequently invited me to eat with him. Gradually, I came to like him better and appreciated what I thought was his selfless interest in helping me with my English. Before the summer was over I was eating with him regularly and spending an hour each day in conversation.

After we had become quite friendly, he stopped his aimless talk and began to ply me with serious questions. The questions were all about myself and my life as far back as I could remember. Naturally, I answered his questions as best as I could and he wrote down all my answers in a notebook. The purpose of these questioning sessions, it later developed, was to provide him with material for his psychological studies.

Now I can see that his kindnesses to me that summer did not stem solely from the heart, but were all designed to enable him to attain his object. Of course, my English progressed very rapidly during that summer, but I can see now that I certainly paid for my instruction. Certainly, I owe nothing to Dixon, although I felt very indebted to him for a long time.

Toward the end of that summer I decided to see if I could transfer to a national school in Kweichow province because my financial condition was deteriorating. I told Ross Dixon of my plan one day, and he strongly advised me to give it up and stay where I was. He said that my economic problem could be solved as there were various relief funds for those students whose families were in the Japanese-occupied areas. If I studied hard and was obedient, he declared, I could easily manage to stay on at the school.

Besides, he warned me against going to a national school, saying that such an institution only trained students to be good Chinese citizens while missionary schools trained students to be good world citizens. I was deeply impressed by his knowledge. The expression "good world citizen" stuck in my mind for a long time. It was not until long afterward that I realized that what he really meant was "American cultural slave." Thus, I stayed on and became what he called a "world citizen."

* * *

DURING the two years of my senior school life, I was entirely fascinated by English novels and tales which were mostly fictitious and of no educational value. I neglected my other courses and buried myself in novels. Gradually I lost interest in the realities of life and spent endless hours day dreaming. Of course, my original ambition of becoming a medical doctor was given up.

I was on the way to destruction, but it was not my fault. I did not select these books. It was my English teachers who selected them for me. I was young and impressionable and did not understand things very well, but they were grownups and teachers and should have known that such trashy novels would do me no good. They should have known that these extra assignments were over-heavy for me and forced me to neglect my other courses.

Therefore, it was they who must bear responsibility for corrupting my mind and filling it with all sorts of nonsense. Looking back I can now see that they did this deliberately. They discouraged any independent thinking and encouraged me to ignore the realities of life in China.

I remember that once, when I was still in the first year, I read a book which I cannot quite recollect now. It was, I think, "One World" by Wendell Willkie. I had borrowed the book from a friend in a higher class; it was certainly not assigned by my teacher. There was a passage mentioning that Chiang Kai-shek's best-trained and best-equipped troops were not fighting the Japanese but were kept in the Northwest. I did not understand this and I took it to my English teacher and asked him for an explanation. He immediately warned me not to ask such questions again. Such questions were dangerous, he declared, and said that a young kid like me should not inquire about politics. He then questioned me closely as to how I had obtained the book.

However, later in that same year he gave me the topic, "The Future China" to write an essay on. I ignorantly wrote in it a lot of slanders and rumors levelled by the Kuomintang reactionaries, such as the Red Army killed and burned everywhere it went. I also emphasized that China must cooperate with America and that the only hope for China's prosperity and independence was the help rendered to us by America.

This composition caught his fancy and he—the very person who a few months before had warned me to keep out of politics—praised my composition, saying that it was well thought out and well written. Later, I learned, he passed it around among the teachers. Naturally, this inflated my pride and led me further down the wrong road.

* * *

THE next summer my English teacher recommended me to work for the Services of Supply of the US Army in Chengchi, a small county in western Hunan. I lived in the local Catholic church which the American soldiers used as a hostel. My work was to help the soldiers in their shopping, money-changing, and so on.

The Catholic father there was an American called Quentin who was also a captain in the US army. I was quite surprised to see a missionary wearing an army uniform with badges on it and, most surprising of all, I saw a pistol in his drawer one day as he carelessly opened it. I long wondered why a missionary preaching love should need a pistol which is for killing. My question was not answered until quite recently when I saw in the local paper that Quentin had been conspiring with bandits, scoundrels and KMT reactionaries, whom he provided with ammunition, and that the people's government had expelled him from the country.

The war ended that summer and I returned to school. I had seen enough of American soldiers to do me for the rest of my life. I personally witnessed many incidents in which these soldiers insulted Chinese. I myself was once slapped by an American drunkard while waiting at the wharf for a ferry. Naturally, I was enraged, but there was little I could do since he was carrying a carbine.

Like many others who were insulted by American soldiers, I was afraid to mention it. In the past I never spoke of this incident to

anyone. While I hated the soldiers I still made allowances for them. I thought of my American professors, whom I respected and admired, and finally concluded that the reason the soldiers behaved as they did was because they were not educated.

* * *

THE next term our school returned to Changsha and Dixon was our proctor. The students' dislike of him became intensified as his behavior became more and more insulting. The harder he tried to appear stern, the more clownish he became. I, too, began to dislike him because his attitude toward us no longer bore any traces of the manner of a gentleman. He not only became exceedingly fastidious, but also wayward, sometimes even wild and fascist.

One evening he sent for me when I was studying for an examination to be given the next day so I did not go immediately. Then he came himself and rudely demanded to know why I did not come right away. I explained that I wanted to finish studying first and would come later. He insisted that I leave with him immediately. I became irritated and refused to go, whereupon he lost his temper and stalked out after threatening me, saying that I was digging my own grave.

On another occasion when one student failed to get up in the morning because of sickness, Dixon kicked him during his inspection of the dormitory, demanding that he get up. During the hot summer days he frequently made the junior boys stand in the hot sun as punishment for infringing upon some of his "rules."

Things came to a head when we were reviewing our lessons one evening. Several of us were working together in one classroom and were constantly disturbed by a student from another section who kept coming in and out of our room. In order to put a stop to the interruptions, we locked the door, although this was a violation of the school rules.

Shortly after locking the door Dixon arrived on his regular nightly inspection of the study sessions. When he found the door locked, he knocked and we asked him who he was. Without answering, he broke down the door and then ordered us to get it repaired.

This was too much. We held a meeting, insisting that he remain. We demanded that he apologize and pay for the door himself. He refused, saying that he had been forced to break the door because he had seen through the cracks of the door that we were laughing and talking and not studying. When we pointed out to him that since we were at the opposite end of the room, it was physically impossible for him to see us through the cracks in the door and further demanded that he name those whom he had "seen" laughing and talking, he was forced to admit defeat. Confronted by our united will, he finally said he was mistaken and would pay for the door.

However, the school would not stand for such an incident since the Americans in the institution were supposed to be respected just like our old ancestors. Therefore,

Peasants' Livelihood Improves

Signs of prosperity are evident throughout the Chinese countryside. Peasants in Hantan, Hopei province, produced more cotton last year than in pre-war years.

Top photo shows peasants starting home on their newly purchased bicycles.

Lower photo shows peasants' children who are now crowding into primary schools for the first time.

together with two others, I was expelled on the pretext that I had called Dixon a liar in public, which was quite untrue.

Following my expulsion, I ran into many difficulties. I tried to get into a college but since I had no diploma this was difficult. The more difficulties I had the more I hated Dixon but I still thought of him as an individual case.

When I finally succeeded in getting into a university, I still admired American culture and entered the department of foreign languages which concentrated on English. I still planned to transfer to a missionary university and still dreamed of eventually going to America.

I dreamed of visiting him in America and arrogantly pointing out to him that his expelled student was doing well. Indeed. I hated him; I wanted revenge, but why did I want revenge in this way? Why did I want to go to America to be a slave instead of being the master in my own country?

Obviously the poison of Dixon and his predecessors had done its work well. I was firmly convinced that America was good and lovely while China was bad and backward. Like others who had come under their sway, I dreamed of going to America and of neglecting my own country. The imperialists deliberately fostered such thoughts. They never told us how to build up our own country, because they did not want us to be strong. Their job was to keep us weak because if we became strong we could no longer be enslaved.

* * *

A MORE recent incident which explains the "job" of the teachers and missionaries was a speech by an American named Ebeling at our university. Shortly after liberation the Christian Students' Fellowship invited Ebeling, who was a professor of the Hunan Bible Institute, to preach to us. This imperialist began his speech by slandering communism, declaring that no real Christian could listen to communists. At that time our political consciousness was still low so we did not stop his speech. Instead we let him continue, although many of us walked out of the room.

Having had first hand experience with the Kuomintang and with the Chinese Communist Party, we are quite aware of the true situation. We know that the Communist Party is the only political party which has been able to lead the Chinese people in their long hard struggle against the external and internal reactionaries. It is a party of the people and has devoted itself wholeheartedly to the service of the people.

Why, then, should an American missionary preface his sermon with a slanderous attack upon the Communist Party? Was he presenting Christianity or imperialism?

The imperialists have ever utilized Christianity since its importation into China as a cover to hide their cultural invasion. They told us not to hate, not to kill, to love even our enemies, while they themselves wore pistols and conspired in plots with our enemies. When the reactionaries are smashed and unreasonableness can no longer exist in China they call this evil and tell us Christians not to participate in such activities.

Let us turn to the gospel. Did not Jesus struggle against the Pharisees and Scribes, the then ruling class, and blame the tax collectors, the then national traitors and compradors, as sinners? Did not Jesus turn the peddlers and money-changers out of the temple?

If Jesus had not been against the ruling class, he would not have been crucified. Yet, these facts are deliberately overlooked and forgotten. Jesus has taught us in the Lord's prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." Here we are building an actual Heavenly kingdom on earth, where the old are cared for, the sick treated, the young educated, yet they say that this is evil. Meanwhile, the really evil killing and destruction done by the US troops in Korea are said to be the "will of God." Is not this a disgrace to Christianity?

Today the Chinese people no longer allow the Americans to preach imperialism in our country but this does not mean in the least that the Chinese people are persecuting Christianity. On the contrary, the Chinese Christians are enjoying more political equality than they ever did in any other time. For instance, they have their own representatives in the PPCC.

It is true that in the past there have been cases in which churches were burned and missionaries even killed, as was the case during the Boxer uprising. And today we are expelling a number of missionaries. However, it is not possible to draw a parallel from history to apply to today's situation. Those foreign imperialist missionaries who are being expelled from China today are not being kicked out because they are Christians or missionaries, but rather because they are imperialists and have attempted to cloak their pro-imperialist, anti-Chinese activities with the Bible.

There was a missionary in the Methodist church in Lingling, a city in south Hunan, whose dog bit a young man one day. Instead of offering an apology, the missionary reproached the man, saying that it was his fault that he was bitten. Now, suppose that the people of Lingling had fallen upon this missionary and beaten him, should we say that they persecuted a missionary or thrashed an unreasonable person?

Being a Christian myself, I would prefer the latter interpretation although I must confess that a public beating would not be proper. However, I pose this hypothetical reaction upon the part of the people merely to furnish an example. Actually, under the traitorous rule of the Kuomintang, people insulted or injured by foreigners—or by their dogs—could get no redress since the unequal treaties with their provisions for extraterritoriality for foreigners removed the latter from Chinese law.

* * *

TODAY we Chinese Christians have understood that we must cut off our connection with imperialism and ally ourselves with the interests of our people. I, too, have cleaned out the poison which the imperialists spent so long implanting in my mind. Although today I am again on the way to fulfilling my original ambition, I understand through what a crooked road I have been led by the imperialists. In some ways my past seems like a dreadful dream.

Naturally, I hate those who were responsible for my past confusions and errors. However, today I realize that to hate is not enough; I must transform my hatred into strength so as to oppose the imperialists.

May Day in Peking

THE people of Peking greeted May Day this year with even greater zeal than last year. The reasons were not difficult to find. First, the people's living conditions during the past year have improved greatly, while the country is meeting signal success in various fields of national construction. Second, the people took the occasion to demonstrate their determination to defend world peace, to demonstrate their firm resolve to resist US aggression.

The capital began to stir early in the morning. Public buildings, schools, factories, offices, etc. were gaily decorated with bright banners, flags and posters. School children, office workers, and all sorts of citizens began hurrying through the streets to join their respective groups making ready for the parade.

Columns of paraders—students, workers, government employees, PLA men and so on—were also out early moving toward the Tien An Men Square where Chairman Mao and other government leaders and various dignitaries were to review the parade.

As the morning wore on, the usual din of traffic was drowned out by the shouts, songs and talk of the paraders getting ready. The *yao ku* (drum) dancers, dressed in gay costumes and with painted faces, added to the din by beating their drums as they went along.

As the people were assembling, the loud speakers announced that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese Volunteers were making good progress in their new offensive in Korea and that in the previous eight days they had wiped out more than 15,000 American and puppet troops.

More and more people crowded into the streets. Peasants from the suburban areas joined with city people of all ranks and strata. We could see types which would never have participated in a demonstration in the old days—venerable professors with beards, members of minority races dressed in their native costumes, nurses wearing their white uniforms, housewives carrying brooms, meat cleavers and other "badges" of their occupation.

Every group carried red flags, banners, portraits of Chairman Mao, Marshal Stalin and other people's leaders of various countries. Some groups stood out because of the variety of their decorations. Among these were groups carrying hundreds of paper doves, those carrying live doves to be released in the middle of the square, those carrying distinctive decorations marking their profession, and those carrying charts indicating their success in the current production drive and so on.

* * *

WHEN the columns of our college turned a street corner near our assigned gathering place, I was amazed to find a gigantic assembly in front of us. Not only was the large playground filled, but the street itself was packed. Thousands of national flags and red ensigns were fluttering over the sea of people.

Singing and shouting of slogans were continuous. When a song, such as "Oppose Rearmament of Japan" or "Hail the Strong Unity of All the People's of the World," was finished, slogans of patriotism and internationalism would immediately rise from the thousands assembled in this area.

When we had all gathered, the parade began to the accompaniment of the National Anthem, the "International" and the salute of cannons. Overhead planes roared past, dropping leaflets into the square.

Finally our ranks began to move forward. I felt as if I were in a mighty irresistible stream. Banners, placards and flags were raised still higher and in a more business-like manner. Demonstrators began to forge ahead, arm in arm—a perfect symbol of the all-conquering strength and unity of the Chinese people.

When our group entered the square, I was in a state of great excitement. The shouts of "Long Live Chairman Mao" became more and more insistent. I simply could not find time to take a good look at the festive square, for an itching desire to get a good look at Chairman Mao had seized me. I strained my eyes toward the tower in the front of the square and there, in the middle of a group of people standing on the tower, was Chairman Mao's familiar figure.

I felt that he was no ordinary person, that he was a giant, the symbol of the leadership of the Chinese people. From the bottom of my heart I cried again and again —as did tens of thousands of others—"Long, Long live Chairman Mao." As we marched on I strained my eyes to the utmost trying to get an even better look at the group on the platform. However, the distance was great and the sea of banners and flags kept cutting off my view.

I tried to catch glimpses of Chairman Mao and the other leaders by looking back until I was washed away from the square by the human waves and the Tien An Men was finally out of sight.

Since that day I have taken the greatest pride in the fact that I was one of the people demonstrating in the square. I feel that I shall not deserve the honor if I fail to do my utmost to be a patriotic son of the Chinese people.

— *HSU CHIEN*

East China Fine Arts Exhibition

THE East China Fine Arts Exhibition, which has been attracting large crowds at Shanghai's Race Course, is an example of what new China's art workers have been producing. The objects on display actually cover all aspects of art, "fine" and popular, ranging from paintings and sculpture work, woodcuts, New Year posters and pictures to laquerware, textile designs and needlecraft.

The best works of this exhibition will be entered in a nationwide display in Peking. Following the Peking presentation, it is planned to show the exhibition in the Soviet Union and the New Democracies of Europe.

New China's artists are aware that art is an important part of society, that their works are contributions to the construction of their country. They know that the artist's place is among the people and not in the seclusion of some nebulous ivory tower. They know that the threadbare slogan "art for art's sake" is just as reactionary a viewpoint as the feudalistic heritage of having artists and craftsman toil solely for the whims and pleasure of a wealthy patron.

Just like their government, new China's art workers want to learn from the people and get their suggestions and criticisms. This is brought out clearly by the signs in the exhibition hall which request spectators to coopererate in helping the artists by writing down their impressions and opinions on questionaires. The visitor is asked his choice of the best works, his opinion on the present trend of art in East China, the shortcomings of such exhibitions, the regions which best express the life of their inhabitants and the handling of the administrative work of the East China Fine Arts Exhibition.

In the first group of works on exhibition are posters, some of which are original designs and some of which are prints. Among those posters dealing with the atrocities perpetrated by the American invaders of Korea and their wanton bombing of China's Northeast, some lose a certain amount of forcefulness by attempting to cram too many gruesome details on a small surface.

Yet how much grief and also how much determination is shown by the mother holding the corpse of her baby who was killed by MacArthur's air pirates. And how proud is the mother in another poster who is sending off her son to join the army, knowing that now it takes a good man to become a warrior in the PLA. What a difference from the days when the warlords and KMT reactionaries either dragooned their "recruits" or used their armies as a refuge for ruffians and tramps.

This mother, presenting her son with a pair of shoes and a towel, knows that the old proverb "nails are not made of good iron and soldiers are not made of good men" is a thing of the unregretted past.

Among the posters is one which with a slight alteration would be well worth publishing. It shows a lathe operator boosting production while in the background the ever-mounting graph of his output hits the imperialists. However, a serious flaw is that the worker has both hands on the lathe's tailstock and looks as though he wants to wrench the tailstock off, clearly no way to boost production!

Coming to the "National Paintings" (國畫), done in traditional Chinese picture style, attention is first drawn to a horizontal scroll about 15 yards long done by Pan Chuan (潘韻). This painting depicts the armies advancing into the Southwest. The very length of the work gives the artist ample opportunity to show the picturesque and mountainous landscape and he happily blends into it the various phases of the PLA's difficult advance over mountains and across rivers, as well as the troops' close cooperation with the people.

The painting covers many activities of the army: road marches, propaganda work, rest, fording a torrential stream, climbing over mountainous terrain, storming a river bank, and finally the welcome given by a group of the minority peoples, who are dancing in their colorful national dress.

It generally can be observed that all of the artists who have attempted to portray the changes brought about by the revolution through the

Workers' Guard," a statue by Hsia Chung-chiu of Hangchow.

introduction of new subjects into paintings done in the traditional water color style have effectively merged the old with the new.

In "Hangchow in Fury," artist Pan Chuan shows that he is not only a master of landscape. Here he gives the observer a vivid picture of a propaganda team working on a city thoroughfare. The drab colors of the city are enlivened by the bright and pulsating red of posters and flags while the different members of the street crowd are given careful close-ups showing their reacton to and interest in world affairs.

"Partition of Farm Implements" and "Writing a Letter to Chairman Mao" by Shen Chih-cheng (沈之承) again shows how a small detail, namely a flag or a picture of Mao Tse-tung on the wall of a peasant's hut can indicate the new tides that are sweeping over China. In the latter picture, however, it must be stated that the flag appears somewhat unnatural because it flows too stiffly in the breeze, and its color does not fit in with the general prevailing scheme, which is rather drab. The flag should have been of a more quiet hue.

Use of Water Colors

"Tanks Meeting in Korea," by Ying Yeh-ping (應野萍) is still another example of how the traditional water color style can be well adapted to such a modern subject as tanks. All the colors, those of the vehicles as well of the Chinese volunteers and the Korean soldiers, are well blended and proper attention is given to the personalities of the soldiers. The general impression prevails that the whole subject is harmoniously treated without harshness and the red of a soldier's shoulder straps is well toned down to fit in with the prevailing color arrangement.

A large canvas by Tu Chung-ko (杜重戈) proves that landscapes, court scenes or flowers are not the only fit subjects for the painter. In "Interflow of Commodities," visitors see a bustling market place, a crowd of about 60 persons, each of whom is individually delineated. Here are buyers and sellers, chatting housewives, a carrier wiping his brow after toting a load, a pair of gossiping friends whispering in each others' ear. One can fairly hear the hustle and bustle as well as feel the moist air of a cloudy morning. Attention is given by the artist to the last detail, from the wheels of the rickshaws to the sparrows twitting on the telephone wires overhead.

"Intensify the Production Drive and Consolidate National Defense," a poster by members of the Military College's Art Department in Nanking.

"Transporting Public Grain" by Yang Chien-hou is spread over three large sections. While all participants in his grain transport by mule cart look quite happy, the facial expression of the little girl riding on top of the cart is somewhat incongruous and detracts from the expressions of the others in the work.

Chinese New Year pictures, an old folk art, in the past only treated idols, wealth and lavishness. Here too many new themes have been adopted. Pretty girls, rather than looking languid in scanty attire, are shown as competent tractor drivers or railway engineers.

Woodcuts, one of the forms of modern Chinese art comparatively well known abroad, are not given the coverage they deserve. Technical difficulties such as the limitation of the size of blocks are one of the obstacles preventing the creation of larger works. However, a look through one of the selections of wartime woodcuts, issued by the Chinese Woodcutters' Association and published in 1946, reveals that woodcuts are absolutely equal with all other forms of descriptive arts. The present exhibition somehow seems to give one the unfortunate impression of relegating woodcuts to a secondary position.

Among the woodcuts is "The Interrogation of Wang Hsiao-ho" by Chao Yen-ping (趙延平) which is a masterpiece. It portrays good and evil in sharp contrast, the expression of a determined revolutionist who will neither fall for the blandishments nor give in to the cruel torture of his persecutors.

There are in the woodcut section as well as in the other sections several works dealing with locomotive repairs and it should be mentioned that it is rather monotonous to see every locomotive being repaired, dutifully facing the left side and having the smoke-chamber door open. Why not one showing a locomotive gear being handled, with all the details of its linkage?

There are several statues of workers, soldiers and war heroes on display. "Workers' Guard" by Hsia Chung-chieh, a life-size portrayal of an armed laborer sitting on a crate, received much well deserved attention from the onlookers.

Oil Paintings

The first niche in the oil painting section is dominated by a collective work of Chang Chi (張啓) Tsao Ssu-ming (曹思明), and Teng Yeh (鄧野). Called "Joining the Military Cadre Academy," it is a

colorful and realistic scene of the send-off given a group of students by their teachers and schoolmates. Particular attention has been given by the artists to a very life-like and authentic portrayal of all members of the group. In this picture the treatment of Chinese characters on signs and banners is outstanding, inasmuch as the characters are not harshly delineated as is the case in other pictures, but are well integrated without detracting from their legibility.

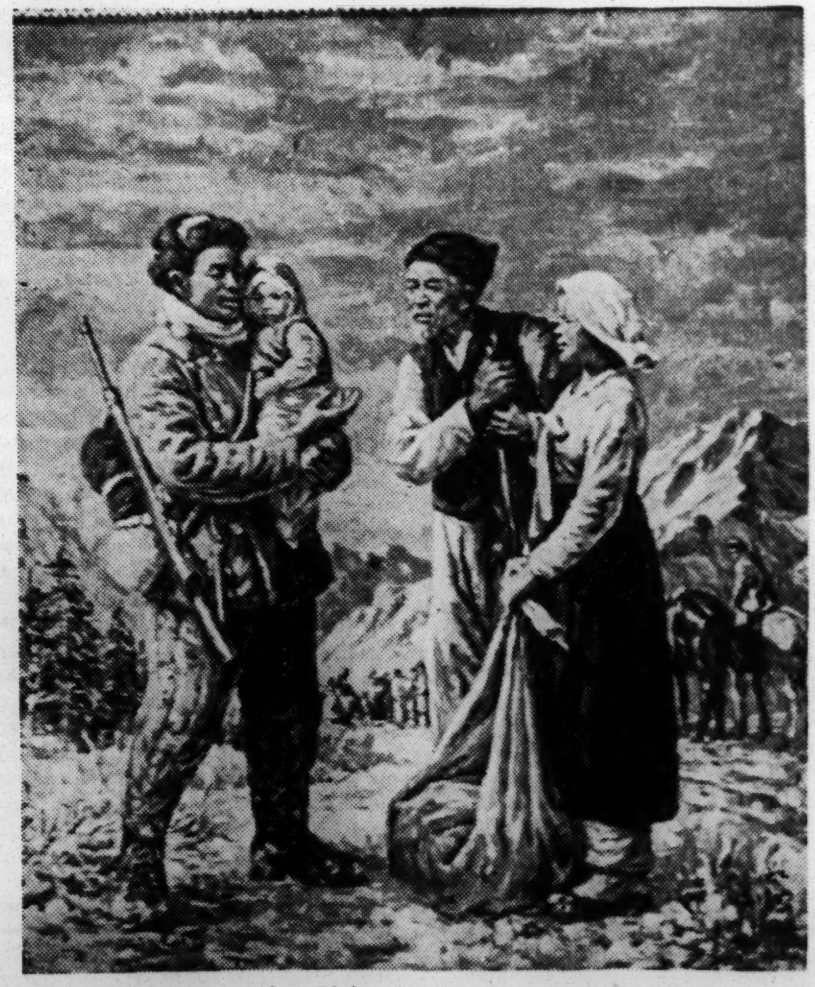
Yeh Fu's (野夫) "Settling Accounts" as well as "Struggle Meeting" vividly show the emotion dominating a group of long oppressed peasants who with the help of the government cadres are venting their just grievances accumulated through long years of feudalistic misrule.

Yu Chung-chih's (余鍾志) "General Su Yü During the Huaihai Battle" overshadows the aisle where it is exhibited, not only by its sheer size, with its more than life-sized portrayal of the present vice-chairman of the East China Area and his staff, but also by the different facial expressions of the participants in the staff meeting, which takes place around a simple table on which are some water glasses, an alarm clock, a few books and maps. The spectator cannot but feel the tense atmosphere prevailing during those hours when the battle that was to break the KMT's back was fought.

Clear lines and bright colors and the warm atmosphere of a happy family are conveyed by artist Chou Chia (周圭) in "Home Study of Present Affairs." Here a mother and two daughters study the Korean war.

Li Pin-hung well expresses the brotherly feelings the Chinese and Korean people have for each other in his "We Battle for Righteousness." A volunteer hurrying off to combat, with a few friendly gestures comforts a Korean baby, his mother and grandfather. There is no false pathos about the scene; it simply and powerfully tells a story.

The close cooperation between the Chinese people and their army is found in Chang Pi-hou's picture which might very well have been done in the environs of Shanghai. Somehow the smiling farm girl and the full rich colors remind one of a rustic idyl of the Flemish school. The girl is shown mending a soldier's tunic and one quickly notices the fine thread she holds between her fingers and teeth, while the soldier plays with a little boy in the yard.



"We Battle for Righteousness," an oil painting by Li Ping-hung.

Foochow Laquerware

Some Foochow laquerware is also on display. However it is regrettable that mostly articles designed for the tourist trade predominate, such as tea sets and cocktail shakers with a vulgar dragon design. There are no thin laquer trays and only a few boxes with landscape designs, and these are not done in the fine shades which have made Foochow's laquerware world famous.

Although East China is near to the ocean, comprising mostly coastal provinces which include ports and large cities, no artist has concentrated on showing the working people of the cities as well as the sea. Hangchow being the seat of art, so to speak, it is quite natural that rural conditions under the influence of the peasants' liberation through land reform should command the main attention of the artists.

However, it seems to this reviewer that life aboard a fishing junk, some historical scenes out of the annals of the Shanghai workers' struggle with imperialism and compradorism (the picture approaching this is a woodcut showing the storming of the North Station in 1927) or the hard work of the waterfront workers would be fi and timely material for the painter and sculptor.

East China has been liberated hardly two years and it is a matter of congratulations that so much has been accomplished in the field of art in so short a time and that famous artists as well as beginners are rising to the task which the building of a new China has set before them.

— JOHN MULLER

Letter from Chengtu

I AM still stiff and sore but it was a great day. There is an exhilaration in stretching and using muscles that usually lie idle. There is even greater exhilaration in doing it with a group.

Every spring before the waters begin to rise the people set to work cleaning out the complex system of rivers, canals and ditches which provide irrigation for the Chengtu plain. Under the old government, however, this work was left to the chance inclination of local groups of farmers to work on the nearest ditch. Sometimes some work was done, sometimes, particularly in the last years of the Kuomintang, nothing was done. Consequently, there were bad floods.

Good Preparation

Now it is very different. As in everything there was careful preparation. Every home was scheduled to contribute one workday of labor. But actually many more people have worked on this giant project than that, for all the various people's organizations worked for a day and often the women in the homes went along with the men.

The day the university was scheduled to go, we gathered at 6:30 a.m. and marched off to a place on the river about three miles distant. The students were in groups by department, the staff and workmen in their various labor union groups. Each group had collected its own paraphernalia—picks, shovels, hoes, rakes, baskets, carrying poles, banners and flags.

The only thing we lacked as we marched along four by four, each carrying one or two implements jauntily over his or her shoulder—all the girls came, too—was a band. There were three of us foreigners from the school, all in the same labor union group.

When we arrived at the 200 yard-long stretch of river that we were to attack I thought that it would take some time to get organized, but we were all hard at work in short order. At this point there was a bank of sandy gravel which would be under water when the river rose but which was then entirely dry. The job was not only to get the gravel out of the river bed, but to pick out the stones and put them in a separate pile to be used later for street paving.

The Physics Department brought a loud speaker and throughout the day encouraged us with suggestions, music, etc. There was continual calling back and forth between groups:

"We'll beat you!" "We challenge you!" "Step on it."

Each group was striving to beat all the others, but no word of incrimination was directed toward any individual who felt inclined to slow down or take a rest. Each one did just what he or she could. Our group of 16 fortunately included six husky young workers who actually did the lion's share of the work. They carried heavier loads and stuck at it longer without resting than the flabby-muscled professors!

The group next to ours had in it the president and a very sedate, rather phlegmatic dean and several similar professors. They accepted the chiding good-naturedly when we pointed out that our piles of gravel were twice the size of theirs. But they are just as stiff as we are today.

We knocked off for about an hour for lunch and stopped at 5:00 p.m., after having worked a full eight hours. The total amount of sand and stones moved by the 1,100 or 1,200 in the university gang was only about an equivalent number of cubic meters. A couple of steam shovels and trucks might have moved that much in a day. But there are no steam shovels here yet. And, besides, what would have been lost in esprit de corps!

Each group was given two rosettes to give to the two persons who the group judged had made the best contribution to the work. One of the husky workers and one of the foreign professors got them in our group. We did not get the award as the "model group" but we came close.

We often wonder about incentive in work. Those who would like to keep our capitalist system in the West claim that the best incentive is competition—the competition of the struggle for jobs as well as for markets.

But as I worked along that day, I thought of a worker in a state factory, let us say, in China and a worker in a big industry in America. And I felt sorry for the worker in America, not just because the future for him is dark and uncertain but because he is working only for a wage and for himself, the possibility of unemployment spurring him on, and knowing that most of what he produces goes to the stockholder or owner.

The worker in China, though he still gets a much smaller wage, has other valuable things. The future is full of certainty and hope, his standard of living is bound to rise, he has no fear of unemployment. In addition he is part of a group which gives him a deep sense of belongingness. He knows he is working for the good of the people, which of course includes his own good. The better work he does the more he and everybody else will get.

He not only does what he is told, but he spends lots of time with his fellow-workers discussing all phases of factory life, from the technical aspects to working conditions and recreational facilities and plans.

Women's Day

March 8 was almost as big a day as last year's national holiday. Last year Women's Day came just two months after liberation and the celebration was nothing compared to this year's affair. Now every woman is in some kind of organization and has been studying the new marriage law, as well as all the other new plans and movements. For the first time in Chinese history women may feel that they are people in their own right.

The inequalities between husband and wife—educational, economic, social—are rapidly being eliminated. She no longer "belongs" to her husband. A divorce will be granted if she wants it—and only if she wants it. Many men say this is not fair, not sex equality. But actually it is in the present situation where *as yet* there are not as many opportunities available for women as for men.

All women's organizations and

all girl students above lower primary grade had a big parade and a mass meeting at the North Parade Ground. From what two foreign women faculty members reported, I would think that the scene at the parade ground was very similar to that on October 1 last year.

Instead of Farmers' Militia, this time there was the Peasant Women's Militia. Ten thousand of them came into Chengtu from the surrounding countryside. They were very smart. All dressed alike —blue cotton-padded jackets and trousers, white scarfs tied around their waists and a white cloth around their heads. Most of them carried rifles, a few had tommy guns and revolvers.

They marched so well along the street that I said to a friend, "They must have spent lots of time in drilling." He answered, "Oh no, the People's Army doesn't take much stock in drilling. Of course, they have had some practice, but chiefly it is that they are so terribly keen to show up well—they are very excited."

I could imagine how excited they were. For many of them, it was probably their first visit to the "big city." And to be welcomed by officialdom and the populace as if they were important citizens—as indeed they were—and to carry firearms just like the men folk! It must have been a thrilling four day excursion for them.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot to say that they all had socks and cloth shoes on. You who know the Chinese countryside will realize that already the standard of living is rising.

The movement to return deposits paid by peasants to landlords and to reduce rents has put a lot more money into the peasants' hands. And not only do they have these benefits, but they have far more incentive to work the land for they know it will soon be theirs and that the more they produce the more they will have. In addition many agricultural improvements have been put into practice, while many more are planned for the future, which will raise the farmers' income.

Aid for Korea

The movement to "oppose America and aid Korea" which has been sweeping over the country has reached Chengtu. In meetings, in study group discussions, in fact everywhere the subject of Korea is discussed. The people are fully aware of what the US army is doing to Korea and the fury against America soars.

In our university the equivalent of more than US$1,500 has been donated by students, faculty and workers to the Korea Relief Fund. The size of this sum can be appreciated when one realizes that staff salaries here run from about US$200 to US$500 per year. More than US$4,000,000 has already been collected throughout the country for relief in Korea.

On the one hand there is sympathy and these millions for the suffering Koreans; on the other enthusiasm and honor for the Chinese volunteers fighting with the Korean People's Army for the right of a people to be united and to decide their own affairs.

Missionaries Here

Except for reactionary foreigners, the government says that missionaries are welcome to stay. As far as I know there are none who are being asked to leave because they are reactionary. A number have already made plans to leave. Others of us are being urged to remain and continue our teaching. (I am speaking about those in the university.) However, as far as I know, there is no Protestant missionary who is planning to stay beyond the end of this term. Everyone believes, I think, that the need for Christian service is greater elsewhere.

Two weeks ago at a large meeting of students and staff in the gym where different people were telling how they had been affected in the past by cultural imperialism, one student gave an impassioned speech. He had previously been a student in the Theological College and a member of the church for some years. He told how his mind had been poisoned, and in a very dramatic ending, tore up a picture of Jesus, declaring, "That is what I think of their religion."

The next day he was one of several people who were arrested for engaging in grave counter-revolutionary activity during the last several years. He had been trying to cover up the fact that he was a Kuomintang Special Agent by pretending to be very progressive. However, he had apparently failed to deceive the authorities.

But the interesting thing about his case was that he was criticized by a government official later on in the same meeting for his dramatic act. The next day he was further criticized by the head of the Educational Bureau and the following day by the paper. The basis for the criticism was most significant: An act like that was wrong because it divided the people—the Christians being a recognized group of the people who would suffer offense by such an act.

— EARL WILLMOTT

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Incorporating Japan

WASHINGTON'S architect for a separate peace with Japan, John Foster Dulles, on his second trip to Tokyo this year made it quite plain as to what the US government has in store for its "ally" in the Far East. The American army was going to remain and see to it that Japan was "properly" run while the Japanese army and the militarists were being rejuvenated.

By early May, Dulles had already laid down the law in a provisional security agreement between the US and Japan under which a Joint American-Japanese Committee was to be set up to work out details to "incorporate Japan into the Western Pacific insular defense system hinging upon the US," the *Pan Asia News Agency* reported from Tokyo.

In a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida, Dulles pointed out that the "provisional agreement would hasten the Japanese rearmament in the direction of building ground forces strong enough to defend Japanese bases from which American air and naval forces will operate in the event of a common emergency. Japan is to legislate laws and regulations necessary for the enforcement of the agreement and for the cooperation with American garrisons to be stationed at bases to be selected by the joint committee as necessary for the defense of Japan and the maintenance of security in the Pacific."

As early as April 21, *PANA* stated that "Dulles pointed out strongly to the Japanese prime minister . . . that the Japanese police force is too weak and inefficient to meet international emergencies. Yoshida agreed to institute the reorganization of the police under the central control as well as increase the number of reserve forces as soon as possible."

On April 27 the *New York Times* reported from Tokyo that "Japan's 75,000 man national police reserve next week will take the form of a four-division army. The reserve's director-general, Keikichi Masuhara, told reporters yesterday his men were being given basic field training. He said each division would have four regiments of 3,000 men each."

Plans for the reorganization were out in the open by mid-May. *PANA* reported that "Japan will have a standing 'police army' of 120,000 men and a 400,000 man reserve under the revised internal security system." The new plan had already received the approval of Dulles and SCAP head General Ridgway, *PANA* also revealed.

It was not hard to guess who was running the new show in the police force. *PANA* on May 9 reported, "The future police army will be mechanized with American assistance and will be strengthened by an intelligence force. The Japanese maritime police will also be reinforced and given equipment that will enable it to cover a wider area effectively."

Some idea of what the Japanese National Police Reserve is like was found in an *Overseas News Agency* report of a correspondent's visit to Camp Kurihama. The "police" were found to wear "GI-style fatigues and boots. . . . Their week-end uniforms are also copied after American uniforms."

According to the report, "The NPR maintains the old Japanese army ratio: 75 percent of the men are from the farms, and the remainder from the cities. . . ." It also pointed out that there was continual criticism among the trainees of harsh and domineering treatment by the officers.

One trainee told the *ONA* correspondent, "Most of the officers still have militarism in their hearts. They want to use us like private servants, and they have no respect for us as individuals." To this the officers reply: "These young men are much softer than the old soldiers. In the outside world, you get promotion by working for your superiors. So the trainees should polish our shoes and work for us. But there are too many intellectuals in the NPR. They want too much democracy."

Cap of a bomb dropped by US planes on March 30 at Chian in China's Northeast. The cap is marked with Japanese characters stating that the bomb was made in the 18th year of Showa (1943) in Osaka.

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WHILE the US government and its toady Yoshida carried through plans for a separate peace and rearmament of Japan as an American military base, the Japanese people continued to fight for an overall peace treaty and against the repressive measures of the Yoshida government.

The Japanese Peace Committee at the second session of its National Congress in Tokyo passed a declaration demanding a peaceful settlement of the Japanese question. It also decided to expand the signature campaign for an overall peace, to call on the Japanese people to sign the appeal for a five power (the five major allies in the Second World War—Editor) peace pact and to demand that the UN cancel its "illegal resolution slandering China as an 'aggressor.'"

At the same time it was reported from Japan that increasing numbers of students are joining the campaign for collecting signatures in favor of an overall peace treaty. In one week, students of Kyushu University polled 2,000 supporters for an overall peace treaty. Students in Tokyo distributed leaflets carrying a similar demand. Six of them were arrested for this action and this brought forth strong protests from the students of Tokyo Industrial University and New Tokyo University.

According to the publication of the Union of All-Japanese Students, most of the students in Osaka oppose rearmament and 76 percent have declared that they would not join the armed forces. Of every 100 students at Gifu University, more than 75 are opposed to rearmament and are in favor of an overall peace, the same journal reported.

Growing labor opposition to the Yoshida government could not be covered up. Following government restrictions against May Day demonstrations continuous resistance by organized labor increased. A resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the Congress of Industrial Unions of Japan, calling on various trade unions to fight against May Day restrictions.

The arrest of 36 union members, including several union leaders, on May 3 cemented rising organized labor opposition to the government. Among those arrested was Takeo Muto, chairman of the powerful General Council of Japan Labor Unions which claims a membership of 4,000,000.

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US Tactics Backfire

THE much vaunted US tactics of decimating "enemy forces" in Korea was backfiring as American and "UN" forces continued to suffer heavy losses in the Korean fighting. From January 25, when the Americans launched their northward drive, until April 30 losses for MacArthur's, and then Ridgway's troops reached 90,000, including dead, wounded, captured and missing.

Hsinhua frontline dispatches gave the following account from mid-April through the beginning of May: "More than 5,000 losses were inflicted on the enemy by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers in the ten days' fighting ending April 25. About 4,500 were American losses. This brings the total enemy losses to more than 70,000 men (since January 25—Editor)."

A May 9 frontline dispatch by a *Hsinhua* special correspondent stated: "American dead, smashed tanks and guns litter the countryside south of Chulwon (Chorwon) in central Korea. This is one of the major battlegrounds where the counter-attacking Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers inflicted a loss of over 20,000 men on the Americans and their satellite units in the eight days fighting ending April 30."

In the same story the *Hsinhua* correspondent notes that "after taking Seoul (early this year—Editor) the American invaders and their satellite troops took nearly 40 days to reach the area southwest of Chulwon after paying a price of about 28,000 men. But within seven days, they were flung back along the whole front by the counter-offensive of the people's forces."

Statistics on the fighting from April 22 to 30 read: "The following enemy divisions were engaged: US Army—The 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 24th, 25th Divisions, the Marine 1st Division, 1st Cavalry Division; British 27th and 29th Brigades. Turkish Brigade; Dutch Detachment; puppet Syngman Rhee 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th Divisions and puppet Syngman Rhee Marines 1st Regiment.

"All the units mentioned above were wiped out in part. Those that suffered most were the American 3rd and 24th Divisions, British 29th Brigade, Turkish Brigade, puppet Syngman Rhee's 1st, 5th, 7th Divisions.

"Enemy troops killed, wounded and taken prisoner amounted to 5,859 Americans, 3,807 British, 1,060 Turkish, 10,066 puppet Syngman Rhee troops. Of these figures, those who were taken prisoner occupied one-fifth of the total troops that have been wiped out."

* * *

DESPITE official efforts to kill the story, the facts of a bloody massacre of villagers in the heart of Korea's southwest guerilla country finally got out. Syngman Rhee's South Korean troops went through the hamlet of Shim-Um Mium bent on reprisals against "Communist collaborators" in February. When they got through as many as 500 to 1,000 of the population of 1,400 had been killed and it was not until April that the story came out.

The incident, a wide-open secret, was suppressed by Korean newspapers which had received direct orders to publish nothing on the case or on the debate over it taking place in the National Assembly.

An account of the actual massacre in the *New York Times* told how the South Korean troops, closing in on the hamlet, carried out their bloody mission. "As the circle tightened, the soldiers later recounted, they heard the villagers singing North Korean songs and shouting 'Manwei!' the cry of victory used by both North and South Koreans. The report given to the secret session of the Assembly stated that at this point the South Korean soldiers began firing as they marched into the town, killing methodically men, women and children as they tried to get out of the way of bullets. . . .

"The report made to the Assembly gave an estimate of 500 dead. Other sources say virtually the whole hamlet was wiped out. There also are stories that the Army troops tracked many fleeing residents into the hill and that only the 300 or 400 townspeople the troops could not find survive. . . .

"One police official said it was impossible to guarantee protection for the innocent in the kind of battles that were being fought against Communist bands and he regretted that 'some unavoidable wholesale measures have been taken sometimes.' "

However, atrocities in Korea were not confined to Syngman Rhee's troops. A statement of the Korean Red Cross Society points to the violation by American aviators of the elementary principles of moral and international law. Specific mention was made of American attacks on hospitals and other medical institutions bearing Red Cross signs.

Specific reference was made to the way "the American air pirates destroyed and burned hospitals of the Red Cross Society bearing corresponding identification signs in Thonchon, Wonsan, Pyong-

yang and other cities. They wrecked by bombing the central drugstore of the Red Cross, the store with medicine of the Red Cross, the Society's pharmaceutical factory, the building of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross which had corresponding identification signs.

"During these barbaric raids, hundreds of physicians, nurses, personnel of drugstores, and leaders of district Red Cross committees were killed or wounded. Hundreds of wounded who were in the hospitals were either killed or severely wounded for a second time."

American POW's also were not safe from the trigger-happy US air force. Since February 19, US planes have killed 23 American POW's and wounded 31 in POW camps in Korea, *Hsinhua* reported on May 7.

The POW's were killed or wounded during four raids carried out by US planes. February 19, nineteen GI's in central Korea were killed or wounded during a raid. Three more were killed on March 17 and April 2. On April 22 four US Mustangs strafed and rocketted another POW camp killing and wounding 32 American POW's and 12 Korean peasants, *Hsinhua* reported.

British Way in Malaya

BOGGED down and thwarted in their attempts to bring back the "good old colonial days" in Malaya the British have been taking it out on the population. While British troops continue to be ineffective against the Malayan liberation forces the authorities have added something new in the way of getting back at "Communist sympathizers." Entire villages are taken over and populations "resettled." In some instances an example is made and whole villages are burned to the ground.

A case in point was the village of Jenderam in the southern part of Selengor State in Malaya which was burned to the ground by the British late in March. *AP* reported that "Police and public works employees have been assigned to put the torch to the villages as a flaming warning of what can happen to the homes of others who aid Communists. Jenderam once housed 1,500 Malays, Indians and a few Chinese, mostly engaged in rubber-tapping. British troops and police, in a raid on February 15, rounded up every inhabitant. . . ."

Following this, the village population was put in a detention camp at Klueng, in Johore State, north of Singapore where British authorities "investigated" them. While this went on, police stripped Jenderam of anything that might have been usable. This included timber, iron and tin roofing and sheeting from the walls of the doomed homes. Then the village was put to the torch.

The lame excuse used by British authorities for this action was that they were "determined to end the emergency war against 'terrorists' this year if possible," *AP* reported, and they were convinced Jenderam was the "focal point" for "terrorist" activities in the Selengor area.

However, apparently there were other "focal points" in Selangor State for *Reuter* reported on April 30 that "the entire population of Bosut village, Selangor, will be moved to a resettlement camp tomorrow for aiding the Communist guerillas."

The British have been acting under an emergency regulation in effect since June 1, 1948, which authorizes the British high commissioner to arrest every person in a village of specified area—take them to a detention camp and sort out the "good from the bad."

That British talk of "ending the war this year" was just talk to give them an excuse for actions which Hitler's Nazis would have been proud of was shown in a statement by a member of the British General Staff in Malaya. On April 15, Brigadier-general Ian Wight stated that "victory in the unheralded fighting against the Communists in Malaya will take years. . . ."

Looking into the "problem" before the British, the same general went on to say that the British have a plan which "ultimately will encompass

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

the progressive newsweekly

For readers in China who wish to keep abreast of developments in America, the *National Guardian* may be ordered through the *China Monthly Review* for JMP75,000 a year, second class postage included.

THE REVIEW'S ENGLISH LESSONS

A COLLECTION of 20 English Lessons, originally appearing in the *China Weekly Review*, now published in pamphlet form. Covering a wide variety of subjects, the English Lessons make interesting reading matter for those people who are politically-minded. They are particularly useful to those who want to learn modern idiomatic English by the self-taught method.

Obtainable at the *China Monthly Review*, 160 Yenan Road, Shanghai (上海延安東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報) JMP2,500 per copy, including postage. Discount of 20 percent for group purchases of 20 copies or more.

300,000 'squatters' who have lived in squalid conditions and have been a fertile field for Communist propaganda."

* * *

WHILE the British whistle in the dark about either "quick" or "ultimate" victories, facts show that they are having more difficulties with each passing day. A *Reuter* dispatch from Kuala Lumpur on May 6 points to the new measures being adopted by the British in the way of increasing their armed forces. Apparently the thousands of British troops in Malaya are not sufficient.

Reuter reports that "under its new manpower direction legislation, the government is already conscripting young men of all communities at the rate of 1,000 a month . . . Government leaders stress that the aim in the future is to use more of the people of the country rather than British and Gurkha troops. . . ."

Rubber and tin are keys to the British effort to hang on in Malaya no matter what the cost. The few Europeans in the colony are there for the benefit of the "dollar hungry" empire even though, as *Reuter* reported on April 30, most Europeans travel in heavily armored cars and live behind barbed wire fences, rarely seeing visitors.

However, the situation grows worse for the British who actually are having to turn back some of their rubber and tin profits in order to stem the liberation movement in Malaya. According to *Reuter*, the emergency is entering the last months of its third year at a daily cost to the Malayan government alone of £50,000, excluding the cost of the armed services engaged in the fighting."

"Filthy War" in Vietnam

ALTHOUGH official French sources clamored about "victories which would not have been possible without recently delivered American equipment," all was not going well for the hard-pressed French in Vietnam. Heavy French and Foreign Legion losses have necessitated falling back on "native" personnel for the colonial army.

A May 5 report quoting the *Vietnam News Agency* revealed that the French command has ordered each town in the area of the vital port of Haiphong to supply 300 young draftees. Haiphong had long been considered by the French as their defense bastion in north Vietnam. According to the agency, "This desperate measure, together with hurried changes in the port's defense system following the Vietnam People's Army victories in the surrounding areas, testifies to the panic of the colonists."

The new French defense system is relying primarity on fortifications. Wells and underground shelters have been dug in all parts of Haiphong. Reinforcements have been sent to man two defense lines just outside the port, one extending between Caugia and Kinhmon along the Kinhthay Canal, the other stretching from Doson on the sea to the Futhai railroad station via Kien An. Particular attention was reported being paid to the defense of Thuy Nguyen.

Meanwhile, official French figures revealed that nearly 30,000 French Union troops have been killed in Vietnam since fighting started there following VJ Day. A Paris dispatch of *Reuter* quotes the Minister of Associated States speaking at the Anglo-American Press Association on May 9, when he said that casualties were 9,925 Frenchmen, 4,893 Foreign Legionnaires, 4,762 North Africans, 1,345 Negro troops and 8,002 Indo-Chinese. More than 1,000 French officers had been killed, he said.

It was also revealed that there are now about 225,000 French Union Forces involved in the Vietnam campaign, including 51,000 French troops and 18,000 Foreign Legionnaires.

* * *

Prices Soar in Australia

A RECENT Gallup poll in Australia has shown that the two things that most concern the people "down under" are the threat of another war and rising prices. Tied to the American kite by the Menzies government, war spending has been zooming and profits for big business keep climbing. Despite the government's cry "high wages cause high prices," it all has a hollow ring to the man-in-the-street whose wife is unable to fill in the gap between constantly rising prices and spasmodic small wage increases.

The Sydney *Tribune* reports that the "weekly food and rent bill eats up the average man's pay envelope so that when the gas, light and lodge accounts roll in the only solution is to draw on meager savings or fall into debt."

In an effort to make ends meet, more and more men are working excessive overtime so that "the average worker toils for more hours per week than his grandfather for a living wage. Where possible, the wife works full or part time and the lack of child minding centers means children are neglected."

Australians who have been hardest hit are those living on fixed incomes or on pensions. Small savings dwindle yearly and are halved or quartered in value with the constant rise in prices.

A look at statistics on price rises in Australia in the past several years has brought on a determination on the part of the people to take action in what has been sloganized by many organizations as "The Battle of the Budget."

The following chart was compiled by the *Tribune* and details what has been taking place on the Australian price front:

Item and Unit	June, 1939 price s.d.	June, '47 s.d.	March, '51 s.d.
Tea, 1 lb. . . .	2. 3	2. 9	3.10
Plum jam, 1 lb. tin . .	0. 8	1. 3	1. 7
Cheese, 1 lb. . .	1. 1½	1. 6	2. 1
Eggs, doz. . .	1.10½	2. 7½	4. 1
Bacon, lb. . .	1. 2½	1.10	4. 1
Milk, quart . .	0. 6	0. 7½	1. 1
Rump steak, 1 lb.	0.11	1.11½	2.11
Sausages, 1 lb. .	0. 6	0.10	1. 3
Mutton chops, loin, 1 lb. .	0. 7½	1. 2	1.11
Pork chops, 1 lb.	0.11½	1. 6	3. 6

A Visit to POW Camp in North Korea

EVIDENCE that American and other "UN" prisoners of war in Korea are being well-treated has accumulated steadily since the first reports on POW's were issued last fall. The number of POW's who have personally verified this fact has continued to increase. In the case of the American POW's, never before has there been such strong opposition in the ranks of an American army to the injustice of a war.

An insight into why more and more American POW's are openly voicing their opposition to Washington's policy of invasion in Korea is to be found in a detailed report by a *Hsinhua* special correspondent who visited a POW camp in North Korea. This report, published by *Hsinhua* on April 19 in Peking, affords a view of the daily life of the POW's and gives some of the reasons why so many prisoners have begun to realize that they have been used as pawns by Washington and Wall Street, that there is no stopping the people's liberation movement in Asia, and that if world peace is to be preserved America and its "UN" puppets must get out of Korea.

* * *

"I ARRIVED at one POW camp in North Korea after a long and breath-taking journey over a number of high mountains. The camp occupies a good part of a town which nestles snugly in the bosom of pine-covered hills. Beside it flows a river. The town has not lost all its former charm, although one-third of its houses have been razed to the ground by American bombs. The Koreans have moved out from many of their unbombed houses to give the POW's shelter.

"I can understand the difficulties of the Koreans in finding a place for POW's to live in. I have been travelling for days and everywhere I saw only rubble or smouldering ashes to remind me that there had been towns and villages. Thousands of Koreans whom Truman planned to exterminate are living in hastily-dug holes and caves. Even this remote town did not escape unscathed. American prisoners who were brought here earlier and were present at the time of the bombing admitted that there were no military objectives there.

"A load of grain, flour, sugar, meat, tobacco and other things came just after I arrived and was unloaded in a narrow street. Group after group of POW's carried sacks, boxes and bundles to their compounds a few hundred yards away where they run their own kitchens. Many of the prisoners wore cotton-padded overcoats and shoes.

Well-arranged Life

"The POW's are organized into companies, each supervised by four or five Korean and Chinese instructors and other staff members. Platoon and squad leaders who take care of their daily life are composed of POW's themselves. Each morning they have callisthenics, and during the day some men go on firewood detail, either to a river bank, where the Koreans have piled up pine trunks, or to neighboring hills for dry wood. From time to time they hear reports on current affairs and hold discussion meetings.

"The ground at one corner of the compound is being levelled for them to play ball and the river promises good fishing and swimming when the weather is warmer.

"A clinic has been set up in a spacious building which was formerly a temple. Korean and Chinese doctors and nurses in white garb pay a daily sick call to every company and give medical treatment. A part of the building has been set aside for a hospital where the sick are tended.

Life Savers

"I made a round of the camp in the afternoon. There were very few guards around. The POW's were free to move around the compound. Loudspeakers installed in a number of places in the camp were giving out music from a radio station. Many Americans were basking in the sun with pipes in their mouths or rolling cigarettes. Some were sitting on window sills reading English language papers, magazines and books, or playing cards.

"The Americans told me that the Koreans and Chinese are treating them as best they can, and conditions in the camp are improving day by day. Corporal Harold Webb from Florida said: 'We are treated as friends. They don't even call us prisoners.' Showing me his cotton-padded overcoat and shoes, he said that each of them had been issued with an overcoat, shoes and blankets, and, he added: 'These are life savers.'

"This reminded me of the cold Korean winter and the first batch of American prisoners I met three months ago. Clad in thin US army uniforms or coats and wearing black rubber boots, they were shivering, stamping their feet and blowing on their hands.

British POW's

"Coming down the slope I visited the British prisoners' quarters. Some of them were washing or brushing their teeth at a tap by the roadside. Others were sitting on the porches smoking. Clothes were drying on lines strung up in the yard. They obviously took pains to keep themselves and their rooms tidy and clean.

"The Britishers were bitter against Truman and the American command; they mentioned them with contempt, using bad language. They especially resented the fact that they, like the Turks, had been used to cover the retreat of the American troops.

"'We signed up to defend our country. We have no business in Korea.' one of them said. Another told me that he thought it was the Marshall aid which Britain received that brought them there. They hoped that the war in Korea would be concluded soon by peaceful settlement, or that the Koreans and the Chinese would defeat the American troops

in Korea quickly so that they could go home.

"The sun was setting by the time I came to the Turks' quarters. They were playing Turkish army games in a former cornfield. A Korean guard had joined them in the sport. Other Turks hand in hand were singing and dancing Turkish dances.

"One Turkish lieutenant, who could speak English, took a pouch from his pocket, bowed to it and showed me his carefully wrapped Koran. The script was beautifully

American POW's Broadcast from

AMERICAN prisoners of war in Korea have been broadcasting messages to their families and friends over Radio Peking since April 16 in a daily feature called "American GI's Calling From Korea." The voices of these US POW's, which were recorded on wire in Korea, are on the air daily at 9:30 GMT in the 19 and 25 meter bans at 15.06 and 11.69 megacycles.

Here are some excerpts from those broadcasts that were made through mid-May. They tell of the insistent demand of the POW's for getting America out of Korea and maintaining world peace.

Harold D. Couk, speaking to Miss Dorothy Pierce, Harwood Avenue, Littleton, Massachusetts, said:...."Food is very good and our captors are doing everything they can. We receive a tobacco and soap ration now and it certainly does help raise morale....I am ready and willing to fight for my country when its safety has been threatened, but I don't think this war here was a threat to us at all. Pull all of our troops out of Korea and let Korea decide what kind of government she wants...."

PFC William A. Camden, speaking to Mrs. James E. Sargent, RFD No. 3, Gorham, Maine, said: "I, as well as other GI's with me, have been treated exceptionally good by the Chinese and the Korean People's Army. Our biggest surprise came about a week ago. The Chinese realized how much we Americans like sweets and they went to the trouble of having sugar transported....Common sense will tell you that these people are not an enemy. If they were they certainly wouldn't worry about our welfare. The one thing I am trying to impress on you most is that it is up to you people at home to stop this senseless and unnecessary fighting against people who would actually be our friends if we would give them half a chance to do so. It is up to you, our families, to stir up public opinion against this Korean question. Get all foreign troops withdrawn from Korea and let them settle their own problems in their own way...."

Ralph Bagwell, talking to his wife at 3157 Fairwood Lake, Jacksonville, Florida, said: "I am still in good shape and our treatment continues to improve. We have heard there is a great peace movement afoot at home. I hope that you and our families and friends are doing all that you can to aid in this cause. We all want to do what we can to bring about a peaceful settlement at the earliest time."

Bombed By Planes

Private Robert Simpson, speaking to his parents at 4631, 24th Street, Sacramento, 17, California, said on April 18, "I'm still alive and well. Every night I pray that I will live until the next morning. Our planes come over every night and we never know if we are going to be bombed or not. I sure can't see why we had to come over here to Korea in the first place. This war was between North Korea and South Korea. We didn't have any right to step into it, just like our navy being in Formosa. Formosa is Chinese property, why should we be there? Another thing, this rearming of Japan isn't going to help any. If they rearm Japan, it is going to cause so much more trouble. We are getting better food now, and warmer clothes are being given to us. We are getting very good medical treatment now also. . . .,"

PFC Godfrey Jones, speaking to his mother at 323 Major Street, Minden. West Virginia, said: "... Mom, if you could only see the destruction of innocent people's lives and the bombing of non-military targets, the lives of American youth taken in this senseless war, you would agree that the US was wrong for being here....Mom, the ending of this senseless war means reunion with someone I love so dear."

Private Fred Brown of Hornbeak, Texas called his broadcast an address to the people of America: "In World War II they had something to fight and die for, there is not one soldier that can say that in this war, because we are fighting our own kind of peace-loving people. Ever since I was captured I have received the best of treatment and I know now that the Chinese people are not my enemy. They are my friends, people's friends throughout the world. So you people back home get together and do something about this."

Clifford J. Daniels, on May 20 broadcast to his mother at 3329 Adlino Street, Oakland California. ". . . I'm sorry I ever subjected myself to lead an army life, that is, if this is an example of what it's really like. Mother, would you believe it if I told you that I have seen women and children shot down like dogs and our own planes bomb and strafe non-military targets. . .

In the same day **Lieutenant Walter L. Mayo, Jr.** spoke to his family in Watertown, Massachusetts: "Life here in the camp is varied and interesting. We read quite a bit, do all the work to keep the building warm and clean. I still have my old pipe and am issued tobacco to burn in the old bowl..."

The May 14 broadcast program inluded a message from **Lieut. Edward A. Meierdiercks** to his wife at 1,872 Kisenbower Road, Augusta, Georgia: "We are receiving the best treatment that the land can afford. We are able to suggest to the authorities wherever we wish improvement which they provide if it is on their power...."

printed in gold. Many of its leaves had come loose through frequent handling. He told me that they have religious freedom and that many of them have their copies of the Koran with them. They asked me about the lives of Mohammedans in China and were impressed to know that the Mohammedans in China enjoy equal rights and even regional self-government.

"The Turks told me that they held a ceremonial service for Truman and MacArthur three days ago while filling up a hole in the ground for ball games. They lowered a plank, with the names of Truman and MacArthur inscribed on it, into the hole amidst roars of laughter and applause.

Peace Is Main Concern

"I talked with many American POW's. Peace is their main concern.

"America is not attacked. We have no business in Korea. Stop this senseless killing of Koreans, Americans, Chinese, Britishers, and Turks." They express these opinions in their talks, in their letters home, in their joint statements and in their broadcast speeches.

"They snatch at every bit of news from America about peace. They showered me with questions about when this bloody war would end, about the Peace Crusade Committee and its petition for peace to Washington.

"These people are the pawns with which the Wall Street warmongers want to conquer Korea, China and the world, and unleash a new world war. The American government, schools, press and radio have fed them with lies and ridiculous ideas, made them believe that Americans are superior, that American equipment is invincible, and encouraged them to become killers and plunderers.

Face Truth

"But here in Korea they have been taught a hard lesson brought face to face with naked facts—the war, the destruction and sacrifice, the blows they received, the Koreans and the Chinese they met. They begin to open their eyes to many things. Among them, too, there are imperialist and fascist-minded elements, who hate nothing more than the people rising to take their fate into their own hands; there are callous murderers, who would massacre innocent women and children for a reward in dollars; there are adventurers who took soldiering as a gamble, 'When you win it's swell, but when you lose, you lose.' Yet the overwhelming majority have begun to ask: 'Why are we here 5,000 miles away?' and to realize 'the American people don't want this war. It's the Wall Street bosses who want this war and make profit out of it.'

"From what they have seen and experienced in Korea, they realize that America is an aggressor, and this is what Sergeant Wallace W. Copeland from Chicago wrote to his father who has been a FBI detective for 30 years.

" 'We are the people who have been through the fighting and know the other side. We know the full picture. We want to tell our people the truth. Truth is mighty, you can't stop Truth.' 'You can let down people only once,' said Master Sergeant James Thompson from Detroit. Others told me that many who have children and brothers and friends are anxious to go home, only to tell them their experience and to prevent them from being dragged into anything like this.

"And they are anxious to tell their folks at home of the real situation in Korea.

What They Can Do

"They also are beginning to realize that the little men, the people, can stop the war and win peace. They see that neither the Wall Street bosses nor their sons, who make tremendous profit out of this war, are fighting in Korea. " 'Give the Wall Streeters a gun and let them fight; we won't fight for them.' 'The war can't go on if the Americans refuse to fight,' said Corporal Harold Webb from Florida. They place great hopes on the Peace Crusade Committee and the movement for peace in America. In their letters home, they ask their fathers, mothers, wives and friends to petition for peace, to support the five-power peace pact."

Korean

WHILE all the men's messages are greatly concerned with letting their families know that they are well and being treated with consideration, many of the POW's are anxious to get across the facts as to how their eyes have been opened in Korea. Typical of this was a broadcast by Sergeant P. D. Lucas of the Medical Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division to the American people:

POW Eyes Opened

"We were told when we came over that we were to stop Communism. But if we had been told both sides of the story while we were at home, well, I doubt if we would have been over here now. For we have seen the other side since our stay here, and it is not at all like we thought it would be.

"Can you picture yourself getting out day and night in weather below zero just to help our POW's? Well, I doubt it, but these Korean people have not only done that time and time again, but have even got up from their beds and moved out of their houses just to let us GI's move in. Would you, Mr. American? I don't think so, but this is the kind of people that we were sent over here to rid the world of. The kind that I wish we had a lot more of. Do you, Mr. American think we can continue this war and still hold our heads in our proud American way? No, I don't think so. . . What can you do? Well, you can do plenty. You can demand so strong that wrong will be made right. Something will have to be done and you, Mr. American are the only one who can stop this mess without more bloodshed. Well, Mr. American, I ask you again to put up quite a beef and you won't just be helping me but you will also be helping the world to gain peace, and that is what we all want.

I am writing to ask
you would have an
information about
prisoners. My son-
Robert T. Kelly- has
been missing in act
since July 12. We
hoping he was
prisond, all the
I received from
Dept was that
no further
except missing
months today.

my son "June" W
to be a prisoner of war.

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over the Peiping Radio on January
and finally about 2 weeks ago the
original letter
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he said the
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recent sign
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other was seriously wounded and cou

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her Prisoners of War, please d

much, and please conti
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Sincerel

Mrs John A. Allbright 32
1st Lieut. A.C.
P.M. San Francisco, Calif.
reported missing in action

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my husband

been reported a

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me concerning hi

and him back

My son Lt. Thom

has been reported as missing in ac

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in which he said that he was well

good treatment. This was the fir

that Mrs. Kilby and I had receiv

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...1951, in the fig...
...which I received on Marc...
...eabouts: My brother and ...
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...a Prisoner of War.

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...he family and myself.

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...packages it caused ...

...homas E. Killy, O-1335015
...action since Nov 28, 1950

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any information you could ...
give me, I would be most ...
grateful for - He was my ...
youngest son + only 18 ye...
of age -
Thank you very much
Mrs Alberta Shaw

son Cpl. William D. Grimm
RA 19318013
31 regt. 7 Division
missing since the 30th
Is there anyway you
out if he is a prisoner
I would be always
to you if this is possible
Sincerly a heart broken Mothe
Mrs O. D. Grimm.
554 Mill St.
Salem, Oregon

One listed was Cpl.
William E. Banghart 376 Penn St.,
Montgomery, Penna, who is my nephew and
has been missing since Dec 6th 1950.
We would appreciate you telling us anythi...
you can about him, + if possible could we
get any messages to or from him. Either

CHINA NOTES

Against Japan Rearmament

THE announcement of America's draft peace treaty with Japan, which would mean a separate peace and the rearming of Japan under US control, has resulted in a nation-wide campaign to obtain signatures against the rearming of Japan and in support of the Berlin appeal for a five power peace pact. Less than one month after the campaign got under way over four out of every ten Chinese had signed.

Preliminary figures revealed that by May 13, signatures totaling 210,000,000 had been obtained all over China. In the Northeast, 70 percent of the population had already signed and 60 percent were accounted for in North China. In East China, where the campaign got underway relatively late, 58,000,000 had signed by May 13, according to the figures of the China Peace Committee.

Thoughout China, people who had known the Japanese "kill all, burn all, and loot all" policy during the Second World War were determined not to see a recurrence. Moving scenes were reported in the process of obtaining signatures. In many parts of North China, which had been ruled with an iron fist by the Japanese for eight years, workers and peasants responded fervently. The workers of Pangchiapao, a mining area, held a memorial meeting for the 8,000 of their comrades who were murdered by the Japanese. Most of these 8,000 were starved and worked to death and then thrown into "Death Valley" nearby. There both the half-dead and the dead were left to the wolves and vultures.

After signing in opposition to the rearming of Japan and in favor of a five power pact, the Pangchiapao workers shouted the slogan, "Never 'Death Valley' again!"

In Shanghai, by May 1, more than half the city's population had signed, the figure at the time being 3,075,843, as reported by the Shanghai Committee for Resisting US Imperialism and Aiding Korea. In Tientsin, 1,500,000 people signed the nation-wide pledge by April 26, four days after the American draft peace treaty with Japan was reproduced in the Peking *People's Daily*.

* * *

AT a meeting of Chinese experts on Japan and international law, held by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs in Peking, Mei Ju-ao, one of the judges on the International Military Tribunal of the Far East spoke. The eminent international jurist pointed out that the US had begun its plan for a separate peace treaty with Japan as early as 1947. A shortage of manpower was keenly felt by America after launching the Korea war, he said, and so she is now trying to speed up her plot to use the Japanese as cannon fodder.

The editorial of the Peking *People's Daily* of April 22 boiled down the meaning of the draft treaty to five main points:

"First, the American draft peace treaty with Japan is completely illegal. It is an utterly lawless proposition for concluding a unilateral peace.

"Second, the main purpose of America in concluding a unilateral peace with Japan is to prepare for a new war. It is no peace treaty, it is a treaty for war.

"Third, with regard to sovereignty and rights and interests, America's draft peace treaty with Japan is an aggression on China, and is also detrimental to the Soviet Union. In the draft peace treaty, America is not treating China and the Soviet Union as victorious allies but as enemy countries.

"Fourth, for Japan, this peace treaty is a deed of sale of national subjugation and extermination. America is putting Japan under layer upon layer of military and economic bondage and exploitation, and the Japanese nation can never dream of being freed.

"Fifth, this American draft peace treaty not only threatens the security of all countries in the Far East and the Pacific, but also destroys the natural relationships of the Asian economy."

In conclusion the editorial stated: "This American draft peace treaty with Japan is absurd and preposterous and finds no precedent in history. It is in complete contravention of the principles of the allies for the conclusion of a joint peace treaty with Japan and is in contravention of the objectives of the allied war against Japan. It thoroughly destroys all international agreements concerning Japan.... The draft treaty is an ultimatum to the Chinese people, the Soviet people, the Japanese people, the people of Asia, and all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

"The People's Republic of China has long ago announced that China wishes to conclude an overall peace treaty with Japan as soon as possible together with the allies of the Second World War on the basis of the international agreements reached by the allies with respect to policy toward Japan, and to terminate the state of war against Japan, so that the Japanese people may have democracy, peace and national independence.

Without the participation and agreement of the People's Republic of China, any peace treaty which may be concluded with Japan by America, or by America and her so-called allies, would be illegal and invalid... The Chinese people are most resolute in their opposition to the revival of the Japanese empire. They are most sympathetic toward the Japanese people's liberation movement.

"The Chinese people resolutely oppose this American proposition for a unilateral peace for enslaving the Japanese nation and endangering the people of other nations of the Far East. . . ."

British Delegates in China

DURING the month of May a British delegation arrived in China under the auspices of the British-China Friendship Association. Headed by miner Jock Kane, the delegation emphasized that the British people are firmly opposed to war against China.

In his first address in Peking, Kane stated that "No war with China, either today or tomorrow" is the national demand of the British people. He went on to say that the present movement in Britain to oppose war with China is very broad. The British-China Friendship Association has urged the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea in order to end the war there, and the immediate withdrawal of British forces. "We came here because of the need of our country for peace and friendship with China," Kane stated.

He also said that at present British trade with China is being crippled by war policies and by the bans enforced on Britain from outside against trading with China. As a result British living standards are falling, trade is decreasing and industry is being severely restricted.

"It is because of the basic need, if Britain is to survive and be prosperous, of trade and friendship with China that we have come here. We hope that our visit will help to that end, and to the exchange of still more delegations between our countries in the future."

On May 8, at a tea party given in their honor by the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace and Against American Aggression the delegates heard a report on the peace movement in China. The report was made by Kuo Mo-jo, chairman of the Committee.

In his report, Kuo Mo-jo said that the three main achievements in China's peace movement since the founding of new China in October, 1949 were: More than 200,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm appeal; the campaign to resist America and aid Korea; and the enthusiastic support to the World Peace Council's resolutions and especially its appeal for a five power peace pact and a vote on the question of America's rearming of Japan.

Following this the British delegation head said, "In the brief time since we arrived here we are convinced of the deep desire of the Chinese people for peace. We had already known something of this when we got the figure of the tremendous response of the Chinese people to the Stockholm appeal. . . .

"We shall report our experience here in China to the people in Britain and particularly the magnificent response of her campaign for a five power pact and against the rearming of Japan which has reached a staggering number."

Following a two week stay in Peking the 11-person delegation, including two women, arrived in Shanghai on May 17.

The British People's Delegation was made up of workers, trade unionists, journalists as well as representatives from different British people's organizations, representing progressive forces in Britain.

Cooperatives Advance

PLANNED supplying and marketing by the cooperative movement for the peasants is linking China's variegated individual small producers with the state economy. In the process, the cooperative movement in the rural areas is advancing steadily.

There are now 46,000 cooperatives in China with 30,000,000 members. Most are rural supply and marketing cooperatives. Compared with a year ago, this is an increase of 77 percent in the number of societies while membership has more than doubled.

Preliminary planned operations now prevail in China's cooperatives. Peasants sell their products to cooperatives which either dispose of them to the state or exchange them for cloth, matches, soap, cigarettes, bicycles, fertilizers and farming utensils. In this way a good base has been laid for the state to carry on well organized and planned trade in China's rural areas.

In Northeast China (the nation's oldest liberated area) where cooperatives contain 11,000,000 members or about one-third of the rural population, more than 80 percent of the goods sold to the peasant members are industrial products—textiles, rubber, glass and farm tools—supplied by the state. Nearly three-quarters of the grain, industrial crops and other farm products purchased from the peasants by cooperatives were resold to the state. All this was done under contracts concluded between the cooperatives and state-operated enterprises.

All over China planned commodity exchange is now taking place on a big scale between cooperative organizations. Cooperatives in East China have already exchanged farm products valued at over 740,000,000,000 Yuan between January and March of this year.

The first regional barter scheme is nearing completion. When completed, Northeast China will have supplied 100,000 tons of surplus grain and 200,000 tons of soya bean and bean cake to cooperative members in North and East China in exchange for equivalent quantities of cloth, cotton and other commodities. This plan is one of the measures of the All-China Federation of Cooperatives to expand the home market for local products and to increase the income of millions of peasants.

Protest US Germ War

A HSINHUA dispatch from the Korean front accuses the Americans of testing bacteriological warfare weapons on Chinese volunteers taken prisoner. According to the news agency, this coincides with the reports that Americans are manufacturing bateriological warfare weapons on a large scale in Minami Kondokun, in Jodofu, Japan, and in Camp Dietrich near Washington.

The story then goes on to say, "An American naval vessel masquerading as an epidemic control but actually carrying out a highly secret mission and loaded with bacteriological installations, has recently arrived at the Korean east coast harbor, Wonsan. Chinese volunteers taken prisoner have been used as victims to test bacteriological weapons."

On May 4, *Hsinhua* reported that the Red Cross Society of China had filed a charge with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, accusing Americans of using Chinese volunteer prisoners for bacteriological experiments and demanding that punishment be meted out to them.

The charge said that such inhuman behavior cannot be tolerated by anyone with the least sense of justice. "From a humanitarian standpoint, this Society hereby puts forward this charge, with the demand that measures be taken against the leading criminals in this action against all humanity."

The Society urged "the 68 member states of the Red Cross and peace-loving peoples of the world to rise and destroy these unforgivable public enemies," Hsinhua reported.

Commenting on Americans in Korea using captured Chinese people's volunteers for experimental purposes connected with bacteriological warfare, the Peking *People's Daily* editorially stated that the most severe punishment will be meted out to those responsible.

The editorial pointed out that the invading American troops in Korea repeatedly acted against all human codes and have violated international law. On December 1, 1950, the Americans committed a mass murder of 31 captured Chinese people's volunteers and 35 peaceful Korean inhabitants by machine-gunning them in Kaichun, South Pyungan proprovince. On February 23 and 26 and March 3, 1951, they used poison gas bombs and shells four times on the Han river front. Now they have committed this new atrocity, the editorial goes on to say, further proving that the American aggressors are savage animals, devoid of human-feeling.

The American aggressors, the paper continues, are not only openly manufacturing bacteriological weapons but are conducting the most inhuman type of experiments. The Chinese people and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world must take still more resolute action....

"These American war criminals will surely be tried in a court of justice by the people of the world," the *People's Daily* editorial concludes.

1951 Production Figures

A NEW series of decisions, involving control figures for 1951 in industrial production and reconstruction, have been made by the Government Administration Council in Peking. Regarding production, the figures set are the year's targets to be strived for and are not considered as limits.

The chief items covered are production, reconstruction, local industry, business acounting, demo-

Casualty of US Raids

More than 100 bombs were dropped on China's northeastern city of Antung by a raid of some 70 US planes on April 17. Liu Kwei-ying cries over the body of her dead mother. Her father was among the missing.

cratic management of industry and business, and labor emulation.

In the council's decisions, emphasis has been placed on a balanced development of raw materials, production and marketing. In raw materials, the targets are to increase industrial crops, including cotton, hemp, tobacco, sugar cane and beets, hides and furs, semi-finished products and other raw materials.

For production, the targets are to realize the greatest potential of existing equipment and to outstrip old standards of production, so as to increase output, raise quality and widen the variety of products.

In marketing, the targets take into consideration the growing purchasing power of the people, proper handling of price policy and organization of the distributive facilities of both state and private commerce to open up markets.

At the same time, local governments are to be encouraged to set up factories relying on local raw materials to increase the means of livelihood and means of production for the peasants. The various industrial ministries will give them technical help, and state trading companies and banks will help them financially.

The aims of business accounting in state enterprises are to raise the productivity of labor, increase output, improve quality, reduce the cost of production, economize on raw materials, increase state capital accumulation, ensure the expansion of reproduction and raise the cultural and living standards of the workers.

Emphasis in labor emulation is to be laid on improving tools, working methods and labor organization and not on the intensification of labor. The experiences of advanced workers and groups will be publicized and new technical standards set. A system of awards is to be established.

Finally, emphasis is also to be placed on democratic management in industry and business as well as reliance on the mass of workers through the carrying out of the Trade Union Law and Labor Insurance Regulations, and the improvement of safety precautions and sanitary conditions.

Price Index on Even Keel

CHINA'S price stability passed its first full year and keeps going strong. The national wholesale price index shows a drop of four percent between March 1950 and April of this year.

Breaking down price movements during the year, the greatest fall took place in the first months after the government took the situation firmly in hand between March and June of last year. This period marked a milestone in China's economic history.

From June onward, prices remained steady, with small local increases late in 1950 and early this year. Taking last November as a base of 100, the price index in April, 1951 was as follows: Shanghai 106; Tientsin 102; Hankow 105; Canton 105; Chungking 106; and Sian 102.

Prices of daily necessities such as grain and cloth showed the most satisfactory development during the period from November, 1950 to April of this year. For example, in Peking prices of cereals dropped by two percent while in Shanghai prices of edible oil fell by seven percent and sugar by 35 percent. In North China, textile fabric prices remained uniform over the five month period, while meat and eggs became so cheap every family was able to afford them.

In China's oldest liberated area, the Northeast, in particular, the people's government has lowered prices of sugar, bean oil, cotton yarn and cement and other commodities with the expansion of supplies and the growth of trade.

On May 11, *Hsinhua* reported that the Hongkong dollar when converted into Chinese currency can buy twice as much rice in Canton as in the British colony. This was revealed in a round-up of price movements in Canton which showed how price stability in China has increased the purchasing power of the people's currency.

The news agency reported, "Prices of edible oil, vegetables, pork, eggs, firewood, soap, and other daily necessities in Canton have been falling as supplies grow, and are cheaper than similar commodities in Hongkong. House rent is 40 percent and the cost of piped water is 20 percent below that of Hongkong.

"The adjustment of foreign exchange rates is another direct result of the price and currency stabilization of China. Hongkong dollars dropped 40 percent and US dollars dropped 45 percent in value in the past year in China, and foreign exchange quotations of the pound sterling have shown a drop of 37 percent since the outbreak of the Korean war," *Hsinhua* concluded in its price round-up from Canton.

Brevities

NEARLY 800,000 workers in state enterprises in Northeast China were covered by labor insurance during 1950. Insurance regulations for this area first came into force early in 1949. Expenditures from the insurance fund (which comes from management's contribution of three percent of the total payroll monthly) falls into two sections: Benefits and pensions for sickness, old age; childbirth, disablement and death; and the establishment of collective welfare facilities. A total of 200,000 workers drew benefits and pensions in the last two years.

More than one-fourth of the labor insurance revenue for 1950 was allocated for setting up collective facilities such as sanatoria, nurseries, homes for aged and disabled workers, orphanages, and a Central Workers' Hospital. Since May 1, 1951 all of China's workers have come under the provisions of the national Labor Insurance Law.

* * *

COAL production in state-owned mines throughout China topped targets set for the first quarter of 1951 by 5.97 percent. For the different areas of the country, Central-South China was first with a mark of 13.4 percent over its original target. Early this year the Ministry of Fuel Industry had called on all the nation's miners to overfulfill their quota for the year by three percent.

1951 National Basketball Meet

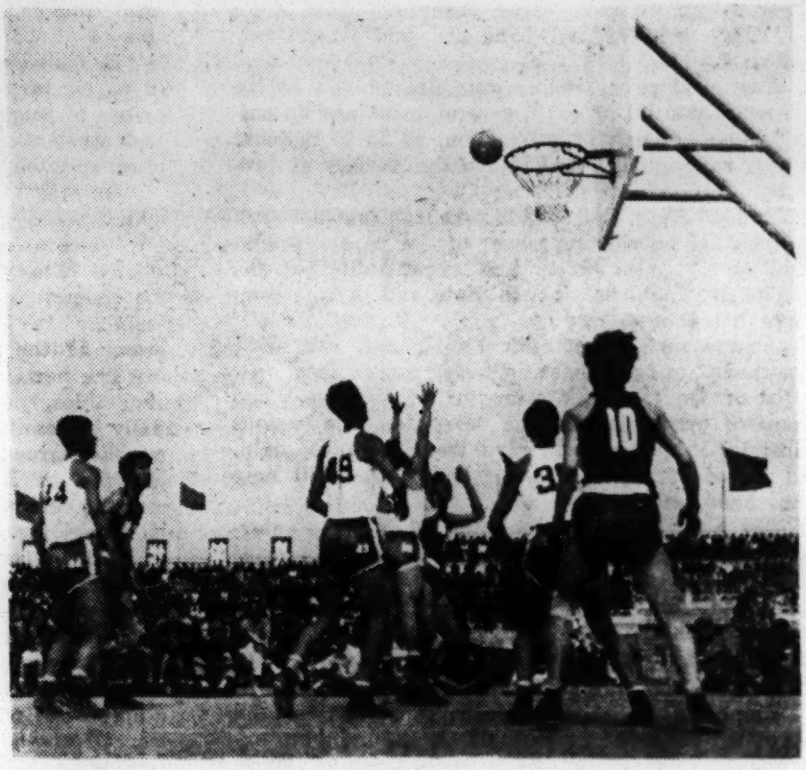
Sports are taking on increasing importance in the new China. Throughout the country new athletic fields and installations are being built and existing ones expanded. China's youth are rapidly becoming sports conscious.

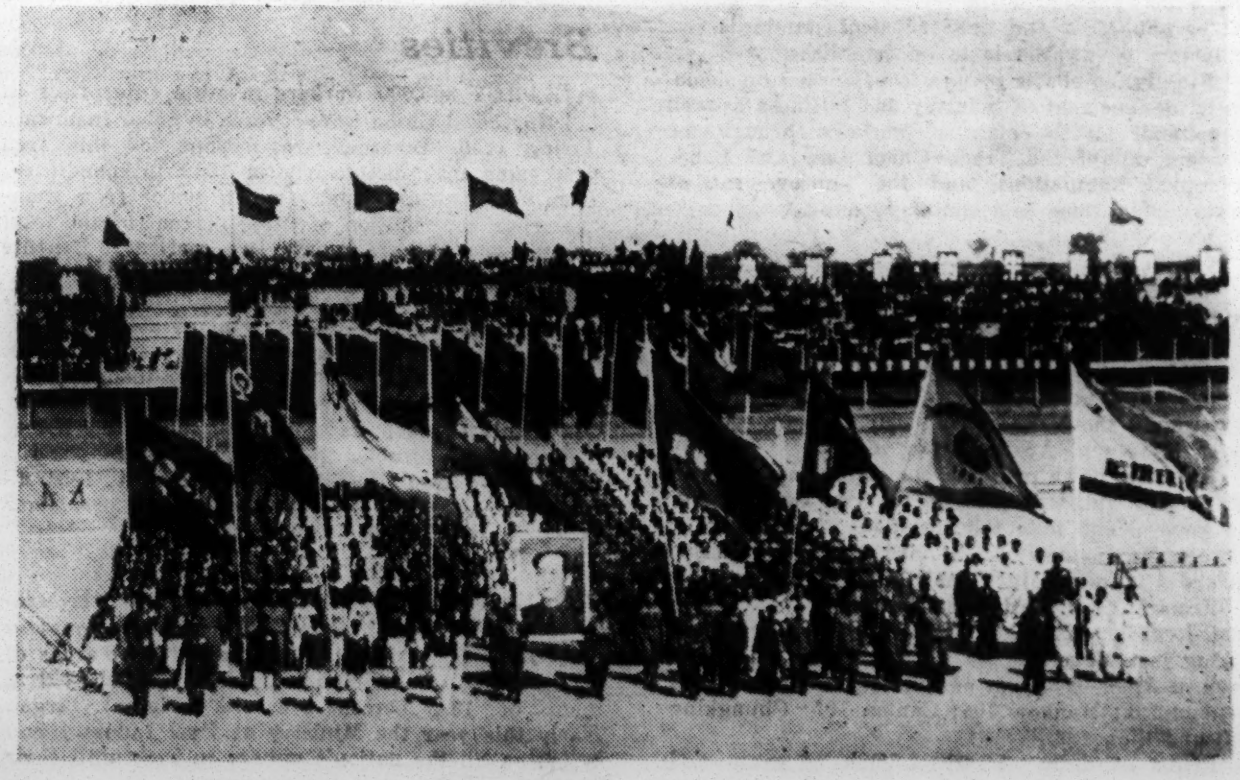
The national basketball meet ended in Peking in mid-May with teams from East China winning the national championship in both men's and women's divisions.

* * *

Right: Crucial moment in one of the men's basketball games.

Bottom: Formal parade by the teams before the opening of the matches.





Letter from Changsha

IF I were asked to describe the present situation in Changsha I would say that it is full of a spirit of vitality and strength. The days of exploitation, feelings of inferiority and indifference to politics are gone. In their place, the people have awakened, as from a deep slumber full of nightmares, and are going forward steadily and energetically in contributing to the community as a whole.

Perhaps the most spectacular activity is that of the women. Under the fist of feudalism for centuries, they were oppressed, inferior and had no faith in their abilities outside the narrow circle they were imprisoned in. Liberation has changed all this and the new marriage law and literacy movement have opened up a new life.

It indeed was a sight to see the mammoth demonstration of nearly 50,000 women in Changsha on March 8, International Women's Day. These women fully understood the significance of joining in the movement to resist American imperialism, aid Korea and defend world peace. With one voice and one heart they defiantly opposed US rearmament of Japan for they well know what Japanese imperialism did in China. Many mothers whose daughters were raped and whose sons were killed insisted on joining the mass meeting—despite old age—so as to add their voices.

Model Women Workers

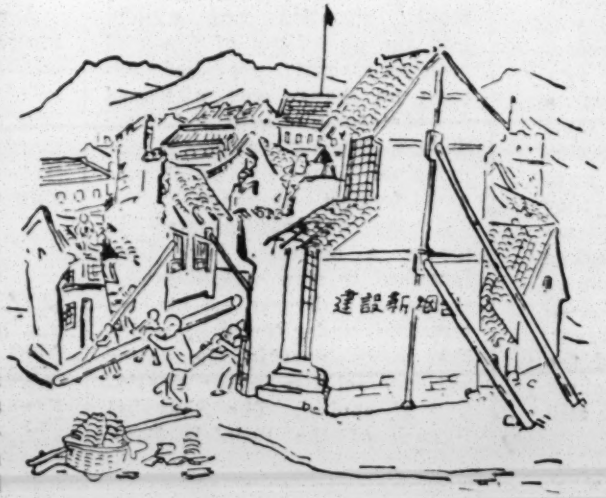
During the demonstration, model women workers were awarded prizes. One of them, Wang Ting, made a simple but impassioned speech. She is a truck driver in the Provincial Highway Bureau. A sturdy, hard-working woman with bobbed hair and a low deep voice, when she spoke people whispered that she looked like a man. Many of them didn't know how close to being right they were.

Not until after liberation did Wang Ting register as a woman. Under the pre-liberation feudalism women were looked down upon and could scarcely compete for a job with a man even if they had the ability. She disguised herself as a man in order to get a job and keep it. It was only when she was certain that the people's government afforded equal opportunity to both sexes that she dared tell the truth.

* * *

THE Native Products Exhibition afforded the people an opportunity for a festive occasion. The city was bedecked with flags, lanterns, and bright colored lights. Several beautiful Chinese-style entrance gates were built for the Exhibition Hall. People of all ages came and saw the products of their province, as well as those of some other provinces, which they had not seen before. Hunan is famous for its rice, tung oil, embroidery, umbrellas, zinc, tungsten, firecrackers, and soya beans. As one walked up the winding passage where may products were displayed the full importance of developing the nation's industry and commerce was brought home.

In the past, American missionaries often were the vanguard propagating the "American way of life" and countless Chinese were so taken in that they felt that everything they used should be American made. With such an attitude held by people of "position" it was no wonder that industry never developed in China. The function of American missionaries and businessmen were intertwined. Today the people's political consciousness has been raised and the nation-wide production emulation movement is on the march. The rank and file now comprehend the need and significance of industrial development.



The Union of Industrial and Commercial Men played a big part in the exhibition. Delegates from other provinces also gained a knowledge through it and they were able to negotiate in Changsha for the interchange of native products.

With regard to relations between private and public enterprises, a committee of 27 has been organized including representatives from both circles as well as government officials. Sub-groups of people dealing in cereals, daily necessities, salt, coal, navigation, etc. were formed and the members exchanged opinions concerning prices, wages and the scope of business. For the task of coordinating labor-management relations, 114 committees in different trades have been set up among which a minority has already started work on collective bargaining agreements.

In the field of sanitation the policy is 1) to regard preventive medicine as more vital than curative medicine, 2) to switch from exclusive medical service to attending to workers, farmers and soldiers. During the past six months there were cholera injections for 187,000 workers and members of the low income groups. Nine thousand students were given B.C.G. vaccinations. About 40,000 people received smallpox vaccinations last autumn. Twenty percent of the O.P.D. cases and 10 percent of the in-patient departments were partially free and entirely for the poor and the jobless.

* * *

THE drive against counter-revolutionary elements in Changsha has met with the support of the people who long suffered under the lash of the KMT special agents. It is no exaggeration to say that countless agents, with long records of arresting and murdering people, were left behind by the fleeing KMT.

The other day I visited an exhibition which was sponsored by the Police Department and saw the concrete

facts and evidence of some of the KMT crimes against the people. I saw the picture of Kao Chi-ching, a Ke Chang College student, who because of his progressiveness, was arrested secretly and buried alive. This case stirs up bitter memories of conditions before liberation when such treatment was not uncommon.

I also saw a list of murderous activities carried out by a man called Yee Chang who was a high official in the KMT secret service. At one time he was sent to study at the New Jersey Police School and visited some FBI projects in America. For years he hunted down students and progressives, and after liberation he carried on counter-revolutionary activities. A few years ago a progressive newspaperman acquaintance of mine, Yang Chow, was killed by this man. Following liberation, Yee remained in Changsha and tried to undermine the people's government. He was captured and executed.

During the past year, according to police statistics, 3,085 cases of espionage were unearthed. All those who went through the heartless hands of the KMT secret agents and are still alive today are relating their bitter experiences to the people at accusation meetings.

A primary school teacher told a typical story. This teacher, Yu Lu-sha, revealed how the ex-KMT garrison commander of Lingling, Yao Hsuen-wan, imprisoned hundreds of teachers and students and had them tortured. Yu was thrown into a dungeon for four years. While Yu was forced to sign a "confession" that he was a Communist his captor became the Deputy Director of the Hunan CNRRA after the war. He was arrested by the people's government and executed not long ago. People said it was too easy a punishment for a man responsible for the death of so many youths.

The crimes of such people have been great. Not only did they carry out their murderous activities while the Chiang regime was in China but they continued to plot against the people's government after liberation. However, they have not gotten far and the people of Changsha are determined to wipe out whatever elements still remain.

— SOPHIA CHANG

The Month's Business

Brisk trade in native products all over the country was reported for the past month. Commodity prices remained steady.

• • •

BETTER economic conditions were predicted for Shanghai by Vice-Director Po I-po of the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee of the Central People's Government at a recent administrative meeting of the East China Military and Administration Commission. While pointing out that Shanghai's economy has made rapid recovery and development, he stressed that it would progress further in view of the correct collection and price policies of the government, the greatly improved communication facilities and the anticipated jump in the purchasing power of peasants following agrarian reform.

During the month under review—the second half of April and the first half of May—the commodity front of Shanghai remained quiet. The general wholesale commodity price index for the first ten days of May, as compiled by the local authorities, came to 891.44, which was only slightly higher than the index of 882.27 for the second ten days of April. The parity unit went up from Y.5,220 to Y.5,318 owing to readjustments in the prices of edible oil and rice.

In the field of finance, the money situation was steady, and for quotations of financial articles stability prevailed. Almost no change was witnessed for quotations of gold and silver dollars, interest rates and the principal domestic remittance and foreign exchange rates.

Among local financial establishments, a movement has been launched to sign special agreements with diverse private enterprises, under terms by which the banks provide the latter various facilities in the circulation of capital. The Shanghai Branch of the People's Bank recently had such an agreement signed with the local weaving and dyeing industry.

Progress, in the meantime, was reported by the Shanghai Barter Exchange which was established on April 2. On April 28, the volume of trading in the Exchange reached a record high, totaling 23 transactions.

Barter trade in South China also registered advancement in the past months. Reports indicated that with the volume of imports in January taken as a base of 100, the index for February increased to 174, and for March to 496. For exports, with January taken as 100, the figure for February was 119, and for March 169.

According to reports from all over the country, the native products trade in the countryside is becoming increasingly brisk. In Shanghai, 40 trades and 82 units have mobilized a total capital of Y.43,000,000,000 for forming combines to collect native products from the rural areas. The Shanghai Industry and Commerce Bureau so far has issued some 413 purchasing certificates. During a recent conference of the National General Cooperative held in Peking, from April 16 to 23, cooperatives of various districts signed 18 barter contracts among themselves, involving supplies valued at more than Y.270,000,000,000.

A new Customs Law was promulgated by the Government Administration Council at the end of April, wiping out for the first time the century-old dominance of the customs administration of this country by foreign powers.

Quotations

	April 18	May 18
Parity unit	5,220	5,318
US dollar (TT)	23,130	23,130
Rice (first grade)	126,000	129,000
Wheat flour	—	80,000
20's yarn	7,100,000	7,100,000
12-lb cloth	275,000	275,000
Hweinan coal	380,000	380,000
Soap	194,000	199,000
Raw silk	14,000,000	13,900,000

Labor Insurance for Workers

AS of May 1, 1951, China's millions of workers began to enjoy the benefits of a comprehensive labor insurance system which frees workers from financial and other worries arising from old age, illness, death, injury, disablement and childbirth.

All insurance costs are paid by the employers, no matter whether the employer is the state or a private firm.

Although only a month has elapsed since this system of comprehensive coverage went into effect, the results and reactions have been impressive. From one end of China to the other workers have been expressing their support for the government which has made such an advance in their position possible.

Regulations Discussed

One of the reasons for the quick reaction on the part of the workers is that before the promulgation of the Labor Insurance Regulations, the subject was discussed in factories, offices, unions, workers' meetings, and so on.

Chang Lung, a 60 year-old industrial worker in Nantung, Kiangsu, first learned of the proposed regulations last March and immediately declared that his most pressing worry was gone. "I used to be afraid of old age," he stated. "Each year the factory dismissed a number of old workers around the Lunar New Year holidays, which brought us no happiness, but only misery. But now we shall be able to draw old-age pensions!"

A woman worker named Sun of the Beehive Woolen Factory in Shanghai pointed out during a discussion of the measure by her union that women workers today would not have to experience what she went through several years ago when her child was born. When she was four months' pregnant, the factory's foreign supervisor ordered her out of the plant, telling her not to return to work until after she had had her baby. When she returned to work some five months later, the supervisor said that since she had to nurse the baby, she could not put in an "honest" day's work and ruled that she must take another three months' leave.

She was thus forced to remain away from work—without any pay—for more than eight months. In those days, she added, pregnancy often brought disaster to working women, thus frequently forcing them to resort to abortions.

Workers have been quick to note the contrast between the situation today and conditions which prevailed under the Kuomintang. Chao Ho-shan, a worker at the Sung Sing No. 9 Mill, recalling the disastrous days of the KMT's super-inflated Gold Yuan currency which depreciated on an hourly basis thus making the average worker's wages meaningless, declared: "On February 2, 1948, we petitioned for rationed rice. The KMT sent its reactionary soldiers to deal with us. Many of our fellow workers were killed.

"Now, the people's government not only protects our livelihood by the stability of prices but even our pension is provided for. We should redouble our efforts in production in order to show that we are deserving of labor insurance benefits."

Production Increases

Since May 1 production in the No. 1 plant of the state-owned Machinery Corporation has increased by 17 percent. The 17 production teams of the Shanghai Bicycle Factory have raised their output by 700 percent, maintained the quality of their products and introduced more modern accounting and statistical methods.

In the latter part of March the average production of a printing machine at the state-owned Printing and Dyeing Factory was 650 pieces of cloth per 10-hour shift. After discussion of the new labor insurance regulations was begun in the factory, production began a steady climb until now, a month after the enforcement of the regulations, average output per machine per shift is 1,300 pieces of cloth.

Gains for Management

At a meeting of the labor-capital council of the Yung Sing Electric Machine Manufacturing Factory, workers' representatives on the council declared that management would not lose any money because of the monthly contribution of three percent of the payroll. Rather, they stated, the increased enthusiasm of the workers would result in a sufficient boost in production to compensate for the money contributed by management.

Workers in the Shanghai Kiln Factory, impressed by the fact that 68 year-old veteran worker Fu Ah-tsa can now voluntarily retire secure in the knowledge that he will be provided for after a lifetime of hard work, pledged to improve their efficiency and thus increase output so as to strengthen the economy of the nation.

Workers in countless factories throughout the country clearly understand that labor insurance and all the other benefits which they have obtained in the short period since liberation are in reality the "fruits of victory."

Thus, it is not surprising that China's workers are rallying behind the drives to strengthen the economic front by increasing production, that they are active in the campaign to wipe out the special agents and saboteurs hired by the US and the KMT, and that they are enthusiastically supporting the Chinese volunteers in Korea.

— *WILLIAM NIEH*

Bigger Market for Native Products

China's farmers and handicraftsmen are finding an expanding market for their native products. Sidelines now more profitable because of government aid.

ONE of the aspects of the overall improvement in the country's economy during the past two years has been the steady increase in the market for various native products. Never before in China's history have the special products of the different regions had such wide distribution.

Today in Peking and the other major cities one can buy fruit, vegetables, medicinal herbs, hides, wool and many other special products from the far corners of the country. Here in Peking we have several types of oranges from Kiangsi, Szechuen and Hangchow; apples, filberts and sunflower seeds from the Northeast; raisins, dried apricots and dried melons from Sinkiang; dried persimmons from the mountainous regions of the Taihong.

In the old days many of these delicacies were available only to the imperial families and, later, to the Kuomintang bureaucrats. Likewise, many of the special products which are vital to the economy as a whole, such as wool, hides, furs, medicinal herbs, etc. were unavailable to the majority of the population.

Recognizing the importance of promoting the growing, manufacture, transportation and sale of these special products, the government in 1950 collected 370,000,000 *catties* of native products valued at JMP825,000,000,000, thus giving a great boost to the livelihood of the farmers and nomadic peoples. The producers were also able to dispose of millions of *catties* through ordinary private commercial channels because of the generally improved economic conditions.

In Hopei province, where annual production of such native goods as peanuts, pears, chestnuts, dried persimmons, dates, peppers, and so on amounts to 170,000,000 *catties*, the government set up several special companies, each with numerous branches scattered throughout the province, to collect products. These companies served a double purpose in that besides collecting the native products of the province, they supplied the farmers with needed native products from other areas, such as bean cakes from Chahar and Shansi, and wool, hides and fur from the Kalgan area.

Through these companies the farmers and handicraftsmen of Hopei were also able to exchange hemp, straw braids, etc. for industrial raw materials such as sulphur and caustic soda from Suiyuan and Inner Mongolia.

Traded for Food

The importance of these native products was shown last year when, despite overall good harvests of the main crops, some areas were seriously hit by flood and other natural calamities. In the Taihong area there was widespread damage to the crops and the people faced a serious food shortage. The government rushed thousands of tons of millet into the area, exchanging it for dried persimmons of which there was a plentiful supply. Thus, the people in the Taihong mountains were able to obtain a half year's supply of food from the sale of their persimmon crop.

Similar instances took place last year in western Honan where the government also supplied grain to tide the farmers through two lean months in the autumn season, and in west and south Honan when the government enabled the people to overcome a sudden shortage of salt with a shipment of 4,000 tons in mid-summer.

In the Northwest a total of 100,000 tons of native goods were transported by government companies last year. Of this amount, 71,500 tons were transported to other parts of the country, while 11,200 tons were shifted to other districts in the Northwest. State companies were set up in Chinghai, Kansu, Ninghsia and Sinkiang to buy hides, wool, medicinal herbs and others products at special prices somewhat higher than those prevailing in the past.

The purchasing power of the population, including that of a large number of the minority races, was thus greatly increased. In all sections of this area total business turnover figures registered a marked increase. In Tingyuanying, Ninghsia, a center for nomadic people of the district, the number of shops increased fourfold, while the resident population increased from 7,000 to 10,000. In Hwangyuan, Chinghai, a similar trading center, the number of Mongol-Tibetan hongs, which deal exclusively in commodities for Mongols and Tibetans, increased from 27 to 115.

The livelihood of the Kazakhs in the Altai pasture region along the northwest tip of China's border was also greatly improved as a result of the increased exchange of livestock, wool and hides for manufactured goods from the industrial centers of the country. In the past the local merchants in the area manipulated the market, buying the native products cheaply and selling the manufactured goods at premium prices.

Monopoly Broken

However, the monopoly of the local merchants was broken when the State Trading Company set up four sub-companies last June and sent special teams to visit the various parts of the pasture lands to carry out barter trade. The exchange rates set by the company resulted in the nomads receiving from three to four times the price they formerly obtained for their goods.

In this district, the population of which is 60,000, a total of 90,000 bolts of cloth and 50 tons of sugar were sold by the government trading company during the fall and winter of last year. Meanwhile, the Moslems in the Northwest organized caravans with a total of 2,000 camels to tour the North China prairie and the Northwest desert areas to conduct barter trade between the scattered nomadic centers and the main cities of the region.

In the Central-South region of the country such main native products as tobacco leaves, gypsum, sugar, turpentine and fennel seeds traditionally find their best

markets in North China. In recent years, production has languished because of the farmers' inability to get their products to market. Last year, however, 3,500,000 *catties* of these products were sold to North China, while a total of 3,590,000 *catties* of other native products of the area, such as paper, hemp, watermelon seeds and walnuts were shipped to the Northeast.

In this region significant improvement was also made in the livelihood of the people in the rural areas and in many places famine or the threat of famine was checked as a result of the interchange of native products and by-products of the farmers. For instance, in the district of Tayeh, Hupeh, a family of eight people, whose buying power in 1949 was only one bolt of cloth and two and a half *catties* of salt, could purchase four bolts of cloth and four *catties* of salt in 1950.

In the flooded areas of north Anhwei, Hopei and Honan the government spent JMP130,000,000,000 to collect a total of 16,000,000 *catties* of tobacco leaves and medicinal herbs, 80,000,000 feet of native cloth and 30,000,000 straw and reed mats, thus providing relief to 4,000,000 people whose livelihood had been threatened.

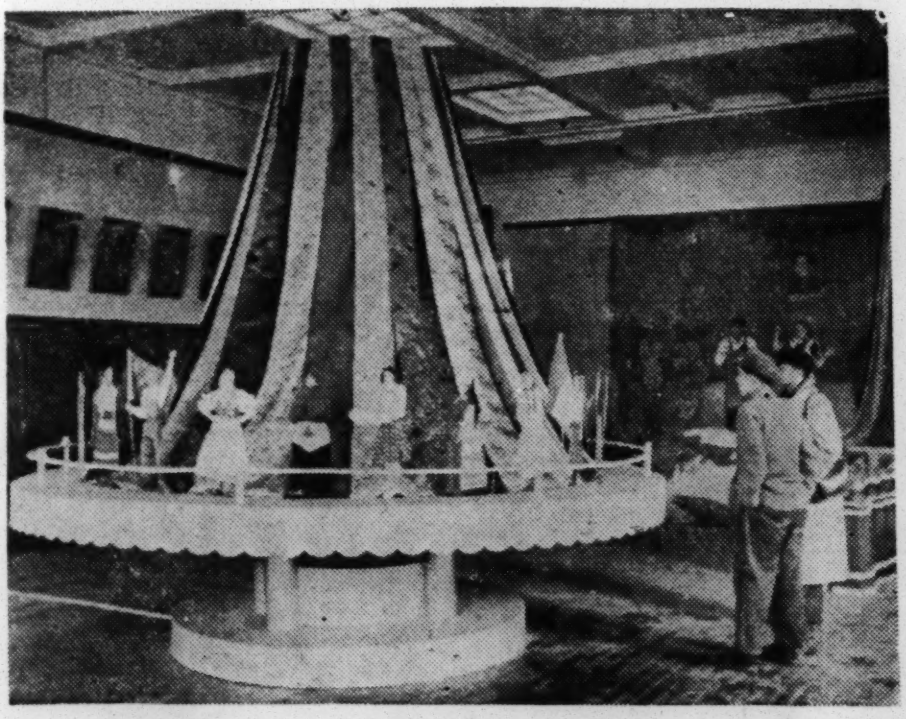
Future Is Bright

While we have always known that the sale of special native products, or by-products, accounted for an important portion of the people's income, we are now able to estimate closely just how great it is. According to latest statistics, these by-products—which number more than 2,000 separate items—represent an average of 30 percent of the farmers' income. The percentage in the different sections of the country runs as follows: Southwest 35-40 percent, Northwest 60-70 percent, Inner Mongolia 50 percent, North China 28 percent, Northeast 26 percent.

With the rapid revival of the country's private economy and with the help of the government, peasants' income from sideline production is continuing to rise. Present indications are that the native products industry will soon reach a stage of major importance, both to the individual producers and to the nation as a whole.

— DUNCAN C. LEE

Hangchow Native Products Exhibition



Articles from all over East China were on display at the native products exhibition in Hangchow during April and May.

Top photo: Spectators viewing buntal fiber hats from Yuyao at the Handicrafts Hall.

Lower photo: Small models of silk dresses seen at the hall devoted to silks.

American Espionage Agents

Increasing evidence of American espionage activities in China has been coming to light in recent months. The extent and ramifications of the US spy net in this country have not yet been revealed, but from all indications it appears that the various American intelligence agencies left behind sizable, well-equipped and well-financed organizations.

Individual spies in the employ of the American Consulate, External Survey Detachment (ESD), etc. have been arrested in several cities. However, the biggest "catches" so far revealed in the press have been in the North China port city of Tientsin, which until the opening of the rail link with Hongkong, was for long the main port of entry to and exit from China.

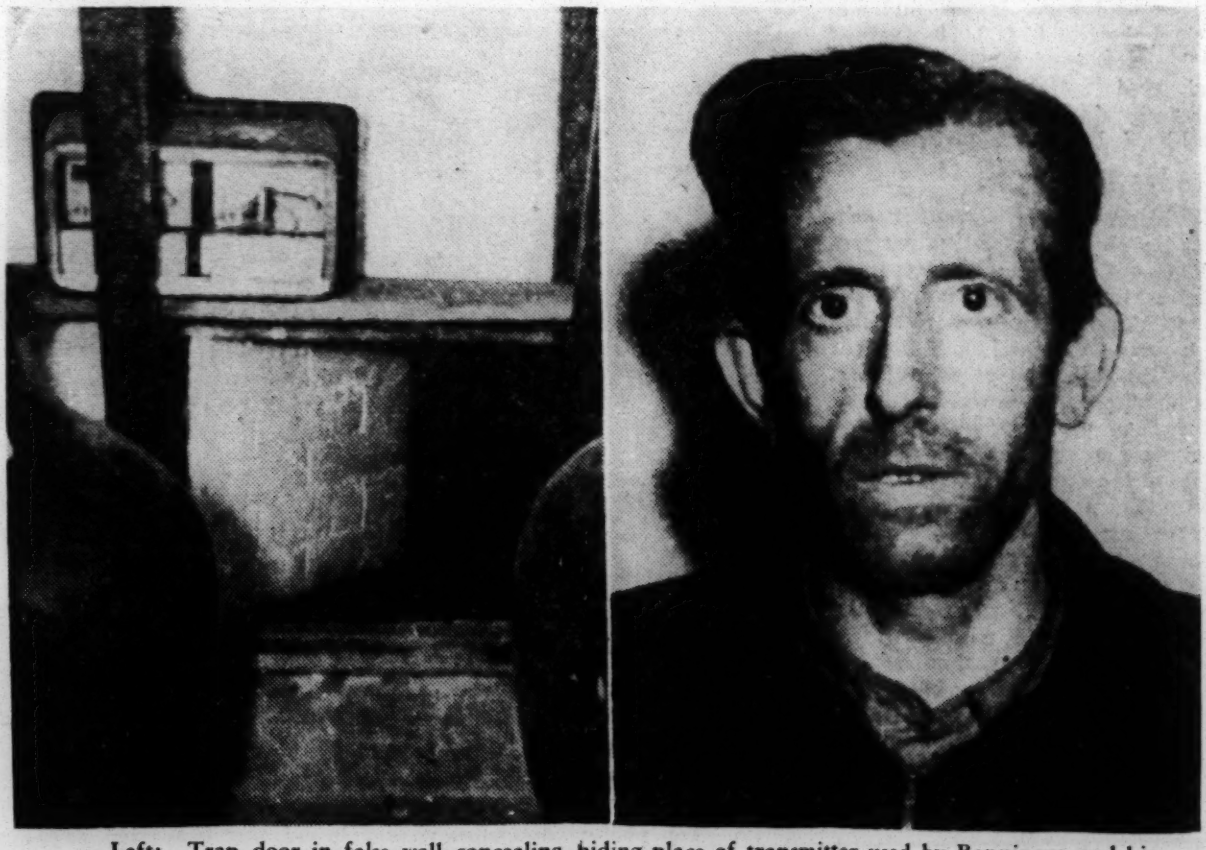
One of the Tientsin spy rings was directed by three French Catholic fathers, (see pictures below) Alf Bonningue, Henrieus Pollet and Ludov Watine. Bonningue was rector of the Tientsin section of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus and was connected with Tsin Ku University (former Tientsin College of Industry and Commerce).

The known record of their activities goes back to 1947 when the three narrowly escaped arrest when one of their sub-organizations was broken up in Hsien County, central Hopei. At that time Bonningue, Pollet and Watine set up a radio receiving and transmission station in Tsin Ku University which was used as a relay point between local espionage organizations and the American Strategic Service Unit (SSU).

Following liberation of Tientsin the three Catholic fathers continued their work for the American government, transmitting information regarding the number and size of airfields, production statistics, etc. They also founded a disruptive organization named "Legion de Marie."

The second big American spy ring broken in Tientsin was made up of 21 spies of various nationalities. This organization was set up shortly after the end of the war with Japan by the old American OSS (Office of Strategic Services) and later operated under the direction of a succession of American officers connected with the US External Survey Detachment.

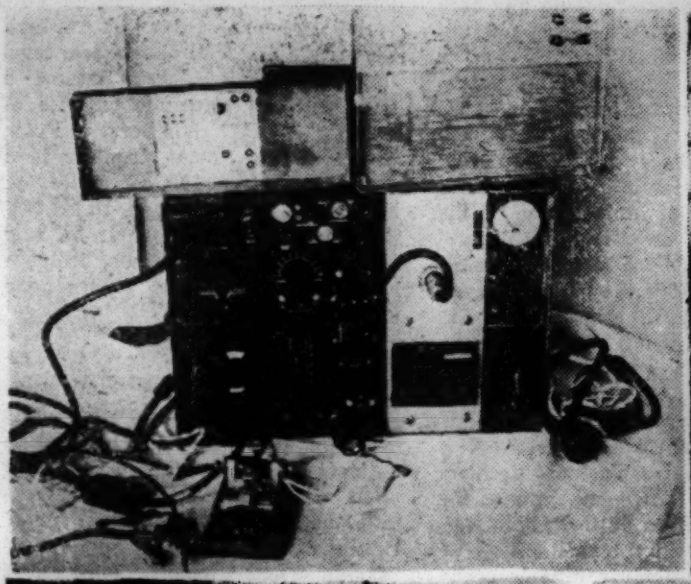
Among the 21 arrested were: Heinrich Lipphardt, 41 year-old stateless sales manager of

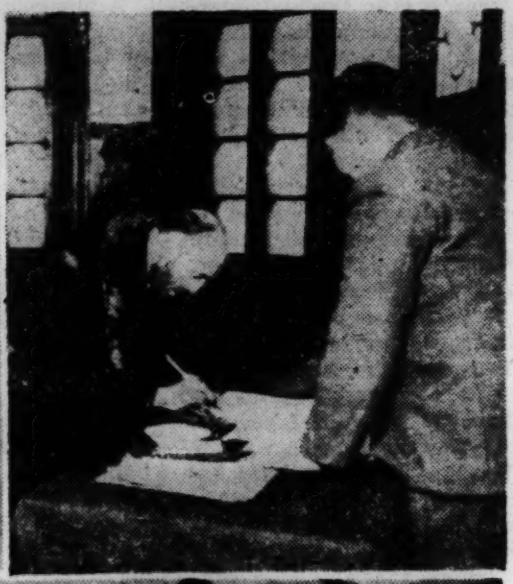


Left: Trap door in false wall concealing hiding place of transmitter used by Bonningue and his assistants.
Right: Alf Bonningue after his arrest.

Uncovered In Tientsin ★ ★

Jardine, Matheson's import department; E. T. Percu, 31 year-old White Russian; Boris N. Kalatilin, 44 year-old stateless professional spy who formerly worked for the Japanese and later for the Kuomintang; Wilhelm Dunsing, 44 year-old German Nazi businessman; Colonel Hisaichi Furutani, 53 year-old Japanese spy who posed as a technician: Ku Tsung-fan and Ku Tsung-teh, brothers who operated a radio transmitter for the KMT and Americans.





Top left: American radio transmitter seized when Lipphardt was arrested.
Top right: Lipphardt signing his name after being booked in Tientsin police station.
Bottom left: Suitcase containing secret codes printed on 290 strips of 35 mm. film which were given to Ku Tsung-fan by US agent in Hongkong.
Bottom right: Ku Tsung-fan who brought the codes back from Hongkong.

The Kashmir Dispute

Alec Stock

"UNITED Nations action against aggression" can move quite slowly when it is to the best interests of America and the British Empire. A case in point is the long, drawn-out wrangle between India and Pakistan over strategic Kashmir, perched high on India's jagged northern border.

Sold in 1848 for a quarter of a million dollars to a Hindu Maharajah as a token of British esteem, Kashmir has become a key point in Asia for America and British military "strategists." This state is situated in the extreme northern corner between India, Pakistan and China. Its northwest frontier is about 30 miles from the border of Soviet Tajikistan across a narrow strip of mountainous territory belonging to Afghanistan, a feature which undoubtedly accounts for the great interest shown in the country by the British and American governments.

The history of Kashmir since the British partition of India in 1947 is one of imperialist conspiracy which revolves around the geographical "advantages" of the territory to American and British schemes for aggression in Asia.

Domestically there is no doubt that there is a dispute. The US and Britain have taken advantage of this to use the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) as a means of establishing themselves and their military personnel in Kashmir.

Basis of Claims

Kashmir, to which both India and Pakistan lay claim, has an area of 84,000 square miles and a poverty-stricken population of 4,000,000. The Indian claim is officially based on the decision of the Maharajah of Kashmir to join the Indian Union. Pakistan's argument is that 80 percent of the Kashmir population are Moslems and that the province is important to Pakistan strategically and economically: Strategically because it accounts for three-quarters of Pakistan's northern frontier, and economically because it means control of the flow of the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab rivers, which water Pakistan.

Although actual fighting has been going on since 1947 it was not until last year that the UN sent a "mediator" to negotiate a settlement. This was Australian's Sir Owen Dixon, a diplomat with previous experience in Washington. Wartime Australian ambassador to the US, Dixon, at the time of his appointment as "UN mediator," was described by a *Reuter* dispatch on April 12, 1950, as having played a "vital part in coordinating the US and Australian efforts to make his country a great military and supply base. . . ."

Ten days before Dixon's appointment another dispatch from New Delhi treated the Kashmir problem quite openly. "The weakening of the strategic position of the whole subcontinent which a continuation of the Kashmir dispute entails needs no stressing. Situated at the juncture of Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Soviet Turkestan and Chinese Communist Sinkiang, Kashmir can become either a bulwark against communism or the Achilles heel of the whole of India."

"Failure" of Mediation

Although Dixon returned from his mediating duties "bitterly disappointed," to report failure, it was clear that his job was to lay the groundwork for seeing to it that Kashmir became a "bulwark against communism."

With Dixon's "failure" as the excuse, the Kashmir problem is scheduled to come up for further discussion in the UN and there has been much talk of imposing a "UN administration" headed by top-ranking US Admiral Chester Nimitz.

Actually the facts in the Kashmir case are sufficient evidence that Dixon's on-the-scene "failure," from the US and British viewpoint, was exactly the opposite. The "insoluable" aspect of the problem has afforded the means by which both these parties have been able to step in cloaked in the mantle of the UN.

It has been a convenient cover for the construction of military air fields in the mountainous north of Kashmir, a direct threat to China and the Soviet Union. The desolate little garrison town of Gilget, thousands of feet above sea level in the northwest, has become a base with an airdrome capable of serving heavy bombers. From Gilget to the Soviet frontier is a little more than 100 air miles. A first-class military road links Gilget with the plains of India and air bases also have been built in other equally isolated places such as Skardu and Leh.

* * *

AT the time they partitioned India into the two dominions of India and Pakistan the British deliberately created all sorts of raw spots which would become quickly inflamed, a well-tested maneuver of British imperialism's policy of "divide and rule." They left Kashmir, and about 600 other native states ruled by feudal despots, "at liberty" to join either India or Pakistan. In this way the British hoped to keep the torrents of communal rancor and violence flowing, and unleash them when desirable so as to maintain domination over the entire area.

Until 1947 Kashmir, rich in coal, oil, bauxite, iron ore, nickel and gold, was ruled by Maharajah Hari Singh, a Hindu in a land predominantly Moslem. The Maharajah's "rule" was aided by an administration in the hands of the British. The Inspector-General of Police was English and the Commander-in-chief of the Maharajah's army also was English.

Independence Movement

The tides rising over all Asia however began to reach out to the doorstep of combined feudal-foreign rule in Kashmir and by 1944 a powerful movement for national liberation was fast developing. It was led by the Kashmir National Conference, a united front of the masses of Hindus and Moslems, which held out a program of democratization and reform.

Key man in this movement

was Sheikh Abdullah, son of a Moslem shawl maker. Abdullah, though of the Moslem majority in a land where race tension runs high, early discovered that when it came to living conditions the problems of Moslem and Hindu were identical. Talking to a foreign correspondent in Kashmir he related how he discovered that the fault lay in the system where a fortunate few could treat millions as chattel. As he grew older, he stated, "he became convinced that justice could only come with self-rule and that the people must forget religious differences and wage the fight together."

Popular dissatisfaction with the Kashmir Maharajah grew and on September 29, 1947, public pressure forced the release from prison of National Conference leader Sheikh Abdullah who has served eight prison terms since 1931. Backed to the wall, the princely Maharajah had to stand by and see the formation of a government headed by his one-time chief political prisoner, Abdullah.

"Religious" War Started

Seeing which way events were turning the British quickly fell back on one of their favorite devices in India. In an attempt to defeat the mass movement in Kashmir, communal antagonism was whipped up and a "religious war" unleashed. Less than one month after the reform government was set up, on Oct. 22, 1947, thousands of Moslem tribesmen invaded Kashmir from the West Punjab and the Northwest Frontier Provinces of Pakistan. The invaders were well equipped with Pakistan army supplies and commanded by the British. The Kashmir army, also controlled by the British, fled.

In a report on the Pakistani fighting in Kashmir at the time, American photographer - reporter Margaret Bourke-White wrote: "The greatest puzzle was where all the arms came from. Tribesmen manufacture arms. They have small factories dotted through the hills. I photographed one of the larger of these munitions works, belonging to the Afridi tribe. It was a rock-bound shack where five men worked. Since it took one man a month to make a rifle, it is doubtful whether all the shacks on the Northwest Frontier would account for more than a fraction of the equipment with which the tribesmen poured into Kashmir during the fall of '47. Certainly these miniature ballistics establishments would hardly explain the mortars, other heavy modern weapons, and the two airplanes with which the invaders were equipped."

Maharajah Takes Off

Without lifting a finger toward protecting his capital the Maharajah fled his palace with all his relatives and his jewels. He ran off with a convoy of 48 military trucks carrying the palace carpets, the jade and marble mantelpieces that had been ripped from the fireplaces, the precious ornaments from the necks of the goddesses in the state temple, and most serious of all, this "Prince of Kashmir" departed with the state's entire supply of gasoline.

Kashmir was defended by an Emergency Administration headed by Sheikh Abdullah. The National Conference organized a popular militia which stopped the invaders short of Srinagar, the capital.

Margaret Bourke-White also reveals how the Kashmir people's volunteer People's Army resisted the aggression until troops began to arrive from India and the tide was turned.

"With little but sticks and clubs and their bare hands, the volunteer People's Army held their beseiged capital until planes began arriving from India with soldiers and arms for the defense of Kashmir. The Kashmiris, who never in their days of serfdom had been allowed to handle arms, organized training squads which even women joined.

"The new life, born of desperate emergency, widened the horizons of the people with astonishing speed. Once the tribesmen were pushed back to a reasonable distance from the capital, literacy classes were started for the many members of the People's Militia who could not read and write; along with rifle practice, there was drill in arithmetic and the alphabet. With the shy Kashmiri women, the use of a rifle made considerable inroads on the use of the *burka* (the Mohammedan female costume which covers the body from head to foot, but is provided with eyeholes—Editor)."

Almost over night the villagers began to elect their own local officials. Plans for land reform were mapped out and tillable wasteland, which absentee landlords had deliberately allowed to lie uncultivated for years, was alloted to landless laborers and to those small farmers whose holdings had been too small for economic cultivation.

British Play Both Sides

In the face of this social upheaval in Kashmir the British had their own plans which gradually came into the open. The Indian army, commanded by Britain's General Auchinleck, began to show a noticeable slowing down in its offensive. The People's Militia was refused arms and instead units of notoriously anti-Moslem Sikhs were sent to areas controlled by Indian troops. These Sikhs attacked the Moslems as part of the overall plan of inciting religious rioting. The British-led Indian army made no further effort to expel the British-led invaders from Pakistan.

The Nehru government was faced with a dilem-

ma. By steadfastly combatting the invaders it would run into a head-on collision with British imperialism, which in turn would give a great impetus to the anti-imperialist movement all over India.

The Indian government well knew that Kashmir could only be defended by arming the people of Kashmir and allowing their liberation movement to develop to its utmost. Nehru refused to do this and took refuge in the UN by placing the issue before that body and thereby invited direct US and British intervention.

Although the issue raised was one of aggression against Kashmir, from the start the US-British bloc, dominating the UN, seized the opportunity offered by Nehru to give legal blessing to that aggression, to consolidate the invaded region as an American-British military base, and to conspire for the partition of Kashmir.

Imperialist Maneuvers

UNCIP (the five-member Commission for India and Pakistan) gave de facto recognition to the British-Pakistan puppet rule set up in the occupied regions of Kashmir, the so-called Azad Kashmir government. In a cease-fire resolution on August 13, 1948, UNCIP called for the withdrawal of Pakistan forces. However it failed to touc upon the Azed Kashmir forces, troops of Pekistan puppet tribal chiefs, who were armed, supplied and directed by the British.

The whole scheme was rounded out in a further resolution on January 5, 1949, calling on "all civil and military authorities within the state" to cooperate with UNCIP to arrange a plebiscite. Since the Azad Kashmir authorities and forces were "within the state," this gave legal and constitutional sanction to the militarized northern regions.

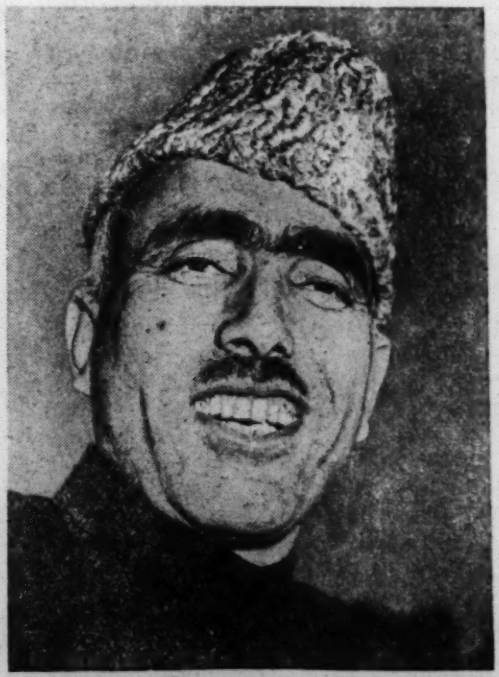
The result of all this international politicking was that UNCIP had maneuvered Nehru into a position of virtual recognition of the very invaders he had sought to condemn as the aggressor. Once cornering him, UNCIP dealt Nehru a further blow. It recommended arbitration, thus recognizing "two sides of equal standing" in the dispute.

American-British power politics received some comment at this juncture from the Czechoslovakian delegate to UNCIP, the only member not in the Washington-London orbit. The Czech member revealed that this allegedly "united nations" body had been sending reports directly to the US and British governments and not to UN headquarters. Said this delegate: "The intervention by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee was only made possible on the basis of precise and timely information emanating from the Commission itself."

The Truman and Attlee intervention referred to came at a time when the Nehru government tried to procrastinate on the UNCIP recommendation of arbitration—but to no avail. The American-British pressure was heavy and on August 31, 1949, Truman sent Nehru a letter urging him to accept arbitration. There was no attempt at subtlety when Attlee sent an identical letter on September 1. Nehru gave in and accepted arbitration.

* * *

UNCIP, while working out a "truce line" in Kashmir policed it with hundreds of American and British officers. In the strategically important northern regions, bomber bases were constructed. In nine months after the cease-fire order, the Azad Kashmir forces grew to "32 disciplined and fully armed battalions," satisfactorily evaluated by US military observers there as a "formidable force."



Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, prime minister of Kashmir.

US Ruler Sought

Plebiscite plans are under way and UNCIP has offered the name of Admiral Nimitz as "plebiscite administrator." Partition in one form or another, leaving much of Kashmir permanently in the hands of US and British puppets, or direct occupation by US-British forces under UN covering were the chief solutions offered by "mediator" Dixon. At one point Nehru revealed that the Australian diplomat had proposed the liquidation of the National Conference government of Sheikh Abdullah and its replacement by a "UN administration."

Dixon's spadework is being used as the base for US-British efforts to secure UN approval for placing Kashmir under "neutral" forces for five or ten years. American newspapers have been beating the drum for Nimitz and have promoted him from "plebiscite administrator" to military dictator of Kashmir with his own private army.

Internally, the Americans and British have sought to reimpose a feudal regime as a base for a clear field in their machinations against people's China and the Soviet Union. However, as in the rest of Asia, they are doomed to failure. Short-lived as it was, the people of Kashmir have had a taste of what it meant to rid themselves of their feudal oppressors. In 1947 a people's government was in force. The Kashmiri still remember the words in their constitution which declared their independence from feudal rule:

"To raise ourselves and our children forever from the abyss of oppression and poverty, degradation and superstition, from medieval darkness and ignorance, into the sunlit valleys of plenty ruled by freedom, science, and honest toil—to make this our country a dazzling gem upon the snowy bosom of Asia."

Peking's Reformed Policemen

Formerly the terror of the city, Peking's policemen have turned over a new leaf and are demonstrating that their first consideration is to serve the people.

UNDER the Kuomintang the term "public servant" was a synonym for corruption and cruelty. This was especially true in the army and the police force, the two chief weapons used to trample on the people and keep them under control. Anyone who has ever seen a coolie being pummelled in the street by a KMT policeman knows what Chiang's police force stood for.

Today everyone in China knows the vast difference between the police of the people's government and the police of the past. No longer does the word "policeman" bring on the hopeless shrug of the shoulders and the disdain of the populace.

As stated in Article 10 of the Common Program (the law of the land), "The armed forces of the People's Republic of China, namely the People's Liberation Army, the people's public security forces and the people's police belong to the people. It is the duty of these armed forces to defend the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, and to defend the revolutionary gains and all the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese people. The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China shall endeavor to consolidate and strengthen the people's armed forces, so as to enable them to accomplish their tasks effectively."

Policemen's Duties

From these words it is evident that the duty of the people's police is to suppress and control all the enemies of the people on the one hand and to protect the people and their rights, to be concerned with the interests of the people and to serve the people fully on the other hand.

Under the reactionary KMT government the police force was both feared and hated. During the last days of the KMT the police measures to stave off the inevitable liberation brought on sharper and more heinous crimes against the people by the already corrupt and rotten police force. It was impossible to find anyone who had anything good to say for the police by the time liberation took place.

Immediately after the liberation of Peking it was difficult for many people in the capital to get rid of their old outlook regarding policemen. They held that all police were enemies of the people and even some of the cadres (government workers) in the people's police were of the opinion that serving as a policeman was not a great honor.

Reformation Begins

The work of reforming the old police in Peking was started as early as March 1949 not long after the city was liberated. The first step was to try to raise their class consciousness. Most of the police were former unemployed workers, poor students, peasants, small businessmen and local rascals. Eighty percent actually came from the ranks of the working people. During the process of reformation they were given to understand that they themselves had been oppressed and exploited by the system of KMT bureaucratic capitalism and landlordism while at the same time they had been utilized as a tool of the KMT government to keep down their own people.

Even with an initial smattering of education the ex-KMT police gradually came to realize that it had been the reactionary government which was their real enemy.

At one of the early meetings a policeman, Tu Cheng-hua, related his bitter story. He said, "My family was very poor and I was bound over as an apprentice when I was young. Later on the Japanese devils dragged me off to do forced labor. Then the KMT came and put me in prison. After I was released I was trained to be a policeman and it was not much different from being in prison with the officers beating me whenever they were displeased. I lived a slavish life and I hate the KMT and will see to it that they never come again for liberation has opened a new life for me...."

The second step in reforming the old police was to give them an opportunity to realize their past crimes and mistakes. During this process of self-reflection and self-analysis they clearly came to understand they had been tools of the KMT and that they had been acting against the interests of their own class in carrying out the KMT's anti-people measures. Step by step they began to understand that they were regarded as enemies of the people by the people themselves as a result of their past actions.

After repeated discussion among themselves and with the help of honest and calm self-reflection they became frank enough to acknowledge their mistakes and misdeeds of the past. They further recognized that without understanding their former life and anti-people's activities it would be impossible for them to gain the people's understanding and sympathy, let alone be able to serve the people properly. One policeman, Li Chang-ping, who at first was reticent, eventually grew very enthusiastic and told the others, "I think I've made three big mistakes. First, I always stole things from the people. Second, I destroyed the windows of a school. Third, I made it a rule to go to theaters and ride on the street cars without paying a cent. If anyone here knows other things which I did wrong you're welcome to speak up."

Through such a process the old policemen came to get a true picture of their former selves and the many appalling crimes, such as rape, robbery, beatings and petty blackmail they committed against the population.

The Way Out

What was the way out for these one-time minions of the Chiang regime? They realized their misdeeds and mistakes and had acknowledged them. There was only one way to go if they were really to serve the new society growing up in China. To do this they had to turn over a completely new leaf

and become the people's police and work for the people instead of oppressing them.

Action speaks louder than words and it was not long before some 300 policemen set out to show that they were sincere. They went to the Fifth and Seventh Districts in Peking, which consist of 103 lanes, and they began to help the residents in a general cleaning drive of the area. Neglect of public service was rampant under the KMT and within five days 203 tons of rubbish were cleared out. In addition these "new" policemen helped the residents in fetching water, cutting firewood and repairing roofs.

For the people, who in the old days considered themselves well off if the KMT police left them alone, it was the dawn of a new era and they began to change their former ideas of policemen. An old woman in the Fifth District typified the reaction when she stated: "I've lived 60 years and never before saw any policeman do anything for us. It really is something new these days to see the police actually do some work for the people. Really, everything is changed!"

New Attitude

The policemen's new attitude has come from their study of politics and various government policies, which they study two hours every morning. The only way to put into practice what they learned was to become closely united with the people in order to understand the people's demands. Thus, the Fifth Corps once decided to hold a party to which many people of the district were invited. About 2,000 attended and they all agreed that such a thing never could have happened in the days of the KMT. One worker said, "Who'd have dared put his nose in here in the past?"

In the course of the party, An Ching-kuei, a policeman, addressed the group: "From now on we must have close relations with the people. We heartily welcome criticism from you. Our old attitude has been changed forever."

On another occasion the Tenth Branch of the Public Security Bureau of the Third District invited about 1,000 residents to attend a friendship meeting between the police and the people for the purpose of hearing criticism and receiving suggestions for improving their work. It also was a good means of uniting with the people. Everyone present was deeply impressed with such a spirit and so the guests were quite willing to express their opinions.

A peddler, Pei Feng, said that the relations between the police and the district residents was not sufficiently close. "Some policemen are rather afraid of the people while there still are some people who fear the police. This naturally prevents us from having a correct relationship with each other. From now on we must do our best to get rid of this feeling and treat one another as members of the same family."

A housewife, Lei Kuei-ying, criticized a policeman Chen Pao-sui. She said, "Not long ago we were notified to keep our doors locked for the purpose of keeping out robbers and, of course, this was very good. But one night I did not lock my door and this policeman came. He was very angry and reproached me in a loud voice. His attitude was very bad." No sooner had she finished her criticism when another housewife, Chi Su-chun, expressed her dissatisfaction with Mrs. Lei's criticism saying, "Maybe the policeman's attitude was not good but he was looking after your interests."

The head of the branch was criticized. A student, Mao Ming-teh, said, "The head of the branch, Comrade Chang, is not very good at dealing with people. He doesn't like to speak to us whenever called upon to do so. If this continues he will become isolated from the people and cannot be expected to do good work. We hope that he will make a special effort to overcome this shortcoming and work closely with us."

The meeting made a favorable impression on all present and many opined that such meetings should be held more often. At the same time, some of the policemen said that it had taught them a good political lesson. One of them revealed after the meeting that he had been regarding himself as very progressive in thought and yet he had now been given to understand that his mistakes were still many.

Street Lessons

The KMT policeman was the despot of his beat for he was free to extort money from the people or beat them at will. The pedicab drivers lost heart when a policeman approached. The street hawkers were afraid and considered themselves unlucky if they had to deal with the police for it meant that their goods would often be taken away without a penny being paid.

Today, in the people's capital, the policemen are helpers and teachers in the street. Almost each day's papers carry letters to the editor praising the excellent work of the police in settling quarrels and helping the people out of difficulties on the street.

One time policeman Chen Shao-po was on inspection duty at Chao Yang Men when a peasant driving an ox-cart tried to pass through the gate without showing his license. Chen patiently explained to the peasant that he could not pass through without producing his license. The peasant paid no attention to the advice and thought that the police force was the same as in the old days so he pulled a few bills out and handed them over to Chen, saying: "Comrade, you're a very hard-working fellow so please accept this small sum as appreciation for your service."

The would-be briber never dreamed that his money would fail

to produce any result. Instead, the policeman quietly said, "My dear friend, this is the way to deal with the KMT police but you must understand that we are the people's police. If you try to bribe us you are insulting us pointblank. Now, hurry up and go back and get your license."

The astounded peasant turned around and went back. When he returned, this time with his license, he said in a crestfallen tone to Chen, "Comrade, you policemen are really a new variety and I really don't know how to thank you. I must change my mind about you for I have learned a lesson which makes me proud to live in new China. Everything has been changed and I must try hard to catch up with the times."

Educating the Crowds

Not long ago I personally witnessed an example of the new police in action when I went to visit one of Peking's most renowned sites, Tien Tan (Temple of Heaven).

As I came up to Tien Tan I saw a group of pedestrians on the roadside with a policeman in the middle. Like the rest of the onlookers, I was curious to know what it was all about and joined in and listened.

From the banter that went on I pieced together the fact that a uniformed cadre had hired one of the pedicabs to take him to his office but he did not clearly tell the driver where the office was. After they had agreed on a certain price the driver asked the cadre whether the place was in the western part of the city. The customer said it was in the eastern part although there was a lane by the same name in the west. When the destination finally was made clear the driver asked for an increase in his price but the cadre refused. At this point another pedicab drove up and offered to take the traveler to his destination at the original price. The first driver would not let his prospective customer go and so the quarrel had begun.

With avid interest the bystanders waited to see how the policeman would go about settling the argument. Having gathered the facts, he was all smiles and said to the first pedicab driver, "Friend, I think you were a bit careless. This quarrel could have been easily avoided if you had been more alert. So, I'd advise you from now on to be clear and definite in dealing with your customers."

Answering the policeman, the first driver said, "All right, I agree I didn't ask clearly enough, but that guy," he pointed to the other driver, "shouldn't have butted into my business."

"That's right," replied the policeman, "that's his fault. But the main point still is that you should look into your own mistake first." Then turning to the second driver, he said, "You're also responsible for this quarrel. If you had waited long enough for them to have finished their negotiations then you were free to try to take the customer. Do you think it is worth all this wrangling just to get a fare? How could this man stand by and let you try to take his customer away?"

The second driver nodded in the affirmative.

As the crowd was on the point of dispersing, the policeman addressed the government worker, "Comrade, on the surface the quarrel was entirely of their own making but in my humble opinion you are responsible to some extent. Wouldn't it have been better to have told the driver clearly what your destination was? If you had done so everyone would have been spared this quarrel and so many people here would have saved a great deal of time rather than listening to us over such a trivial matter. You yourself would probably be well on the way back to your office."

The affair then ended with both drivers thanking the policeman and apologizing for wasting his time and causing him unnecessary trouble. To the crowd, the most impressive scene was the sight of both drivers shaking hands and apologizing to each other. The cadre agreed to add a little to the fare and drove off in the first pedicab.

Patient Policeman

Another time I passed by a crossroad as a man on a bicycle raced across the road to the north after the policeman had signalled him to wait until a bus

going from east to west had passed. The policeman called him back after he narrowly missed being hit by the speeding bus.

The cyclist came over to the policeman with an offended look on his face and argued with him in a most belligerent tone. The policeman had the patience of Job and said, "I called you back because it is my duty to point out the danger of riding across an intersection without listening to a policeman's warning."

The man was furious and argued back, "I didn't see anything dangerous at all. I got past so why did you have to call me back? There's no reason at all for you calling me back for nothing."

"It's true nothing happened to you this time but if I didn't call you back and explain the importance of heeding traffic signs perhaps the next time you'll have a serious accident," the policeman pointed out.

By this time, as is the case wherever street disputes take place in China, quite a crowd of interested onlookers were milling around the policeman and the recalcitrant cyclist. Some of them began to join in the discussion, adding their individual opinions.

One elderly Pekinese said, "Sir, the policeman is right. Don't argue any more, he's only trying to help you."

The man was stubborn and refused to give in. I personally would not have been surprised if by this time the policeman had not lost some of his patience as well as his temper. However he continued as before and was most pleasant toward his angry opponent. After a pause, he went on to say, "Think it over. Why do we waste time here? I didn't call

you over because I wanted to show my power but I did it because I thought it endangered your life not to pay attention to the traffic rules. You know it's the duty of every policeman to see that everyone is protected. We are responsible for the safety of all citizens whether you're walking or riding in the street. I suppose you attend a *hsueh hsi* (study and learn) group every morning and know how to carry out self-criticism. Right now, if you criticize yourself frankly you will see your mistake and openly acknowledge it."

With this the policeman paused and the cyclist began to calm down. It was obvious that he was affected by what the policeman had said and realized that he had been in the wrong. Looking straight at the policeman, he admitted his mistake and then turning to the onlookers he apologized to them for wasting their time.

* * *

THESE are but a few of the countless examples of the attitude of the people's police force in Peking. The ones mentioned are relatively simple but pieced into the general picture they are clear proof of the change that is coming over China. For the people of Peking, as is the case throughout the country, the new police force is as different from the old as day is from night. It is all part of the pattern which has seen the change from the people's fear and hatred of the ruffians and cutthroats of Chiang's army into the country-wide love and respect for the People's Liberation Army.

Nobody who has been in China and seen the cruelty and corruption of the KMT police toward their own people can fail to be impressed by the complete change in the police force today. What is even more important and basic is that this change has been brought about by the rise of a new society which is in the process of creation. Many of the men who were veritable oppressors and tyrants on their beat have so thoroughly been changed by this new society that in the eyes of their countrymen they have now become true public servants.

— *P. Y. WANG*

Agnes Smedley

YESTERDAY Agnes Smedley's ashes were buried in Peking in accordance with her last wish. There was a very fine ceremony in the South Palace Theater. Solemn but not sentimental, dignified but informal in the way that only liberated Chinese know how to be.

In one large room they had an exhibit of some of Agnes' things, the books, manuscripts and photographs which she willed to Chu Teh. These included letters from her to Chu Teh describing her persecution by the US government before her death and notes for her book "The Life and Times of Chu Teh."

Chu wrote to her and said, "My life is only a small part of the lives of our peasants and workers and not worth your writing about, but since you are so insistent and since you have already begun the work, I cannot but send you the material you asked for."

There were photographs of the old Kiangsi Soviet areas, showing the central government meeting hall, the hut where Mao lived and the ditch where Chu Teh took shelter from the air raids. And there were four clippings from old Shanghai newspapers reporting the death of Commander Chu Teh and showing photographs which look no more like him than he looks like Hitler. They must have been touched up shots of some Shanghai underworld characters. One even had him wearing a cossack moustache like Marshal Buddeny.

* * *

AT one end of a long table where many manuscripts and letters were displayed, was a little silk box. I wondered if this was some present Agnes had sent to Chu Teh. It turned out these were her ashes. No fanfare, no lugubrious white silk, only two small glasses of flowers, one on each side. Around the walls were hundreds of artificial flower wreaths of the kind customary at Peking funerals. They were sent by organizations and by friends to "The revolutionary writer and great friend of the Chinese people Smedley."

After a while we all went into the theater. A band played the funeral march and then some of Agnes Smedley's oldest friends in China spoke. Mao Tun, vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Literary and Artistic Circles, and Ting Ling, the famous novelist who very early went to Yenan, and Lao Shaw, the author of "Rickshaw Boy" who since his return to Peking has written two smashing plays about liberated China.

Others who spoke included Dr. Ma Hai-teh (George Hatem); Wu Yun-fu, general secretary of the People's Relief Administration; Yang Kang, well-known Chinese newspaperwoman and former *Ta Kung Pao* correspondent in New York; Arthur Clegg of the British People's Delegation visiting China; Kang Ke-ching, wife of Chu Teh. Everyone spoke of her life-long struggle, of her unwavering solid class stand, her hatred for reaction and imperialism and her great faith in the people and in the Chinese revolution.

I think it was Ting Ling who told how she wouldn't let anyone just talk or think sympathetically. She demanded action. Wherever she went she stirred people into feverish activity in support of the revolution, like a wandering spark that sets fire to the surroundings wherever it alights. Ma told us later that she once had a reactionary foreigner in Shanghai helping the liberated areas.

He also described the apartment house she lived in at that time in Shanghai and how her friends used to come in and go out through the building's many entrances and exits in order to shake the Kuomintang secret agents who kept her under surveillance. How Agnes used to write articles and sign her name R. Nails after a joke at a party one night when some one said when she got angry she was as unmanageable as a bucket full of rusty nails.

Lao Shaw said that the capitalists who killed her will be gone and forgotten but she and her work will always live on in the hearts

of the people who knew and loved her.

It was very moving. I think we all had lumps in our throats and I saw a few wiping away tears. What great hearted people the Chinese are and how clear sighted. At a time like this when they are locked in a life and death struggle with American imperialism there is not the slightest wavering in their attitude toward the American people and their finest representatives like Agnes Smedley.

They know their enemies and they know their friends and they love the latter as much as they hate the former and even more, much more. Articles about Agnes were in all the papers and the *Kuang Ming Daily* gave over a full page to her, with pictures and with all the speeches of those at the funeral.

I surely felt proud to be an American on the side of the people. Hearing about all that Agnes did and the tireless work she put in even when she was sick and exhausted, how wherever she went she influenced people, pushed them ahead, educated, scolded, prodded, and encouraged made me resolve more than ever to work hard, to do a good job, to think of all the little details and see them through, a work which I find quite difficult. All this made one see ever so clearly that the people of the world are one great family and that it needs only one great final push really to unite them.

* * *

WHEN the ceremony was over we had lunch and then drove to the foothills of the Western Mountains where the ashes were buried in the Revolutionary Cemetery. The little box was carried out of the hall to the accompaniment of the band playing the funeral march again, but all those trumpets and drums and horns were drowned out by the loudspeaker announcing the opening of an exhibit of Soviet Life and Art for young people which began as soon as our crowd left the hall. As we drove off the young folk were crowding in to see what life under socialism is like. How Agnes would have approved of that!

Her portrait—a fine oil painting which really caught her spirit and her looks of perhaps 20 years ago —was tied on top of a rickety old charcoal burning truck and in the truck were bundled all the floral wreaths, a whole truckload of them. Behind came a long string of cars and as we went through the streets thousands of people looked up and marvelled at this funeral of a foreign woman.

* * *

IF only Agnes Smedley could have lived to drive through the streets of Peking herself and see all the bustle. Here two steam rollers are busy pressing down a new stretch of asphalt on a street which the Kuomintang never repaired. Here a new building is going up. The stores are busy even on Sunday and there is an air of prosperity everywhere. Hundreds of shops and stalls have been newly painted. We went out through New Peking and on both sides of the road for miles the bricks for new construction are piled and out at the end the road develops into a two lane concrete highway, newly laid. "Isn't our country terrific," Kung P'eng said. "Look at all that's been done in a year."

The cemetery is an old temple ground, just in the lee of a low, tree covered hill. It is a little shabby yet, with a crumbled wall and a dead branch here and there, but at the west end plots are laid out and new trees planted. Neat little signs mark Row A, Row B, Row C. At the end is Jen Pi-shih's grave and monument and not far from it, only a few dozen paces, Agnes was buried. There she will lie among China's greatest men and women. I think that is the greatest tribute that could be paid to her and to all the American people. I wonder how long it will be before the American people will come to realize what a great friend we have here on the other side of the world.

The band played again. Mao Tun laid the ashes in the ground and we all put flowers on the grave. Off at one side the workmen were polishing up the monument which will mark the spot. It is a fine great block of granite.

The first to give flowers after Mao Tun and the Committee were the representatives of the People's Liberation Army, five girls and five men. The girls were marvelously dressed in the new officers uniforms —visor hats, serge jackets and short skirts, silk stockings and short boots. A far cry from the cotton padding of the guerilla days. I think Agnes never saw Red Army girls dressed like that but she would have approved all right. Everything moves on and develops. The guerilla days have long been left behind.

Well, then it was over. Some people started right back for town. Others stayed around while movies were taken again of the flowers being put on the grave and almost everybody had their picture taken standing beside Agnes' portrait. The portrait grew more impressive all the time. It seemed impossible that someone like that could die. Such clear blue eyes and such a quizzical eager expression and the wind blowing her hair. I never knew Agnes myself but I felt that I knew her after yesterday.

That cemetery is such a quiet place. The wind rustled the needles of the gnarled old pine trees. To the east stretches the great level plain and to the west the low hills, just beginning to turn green, and behind them the Western Mountains, sharp and clear against the sky.

* * *

NOT more than a few *li* from the cemetery the New Peking will arise. Going home there seemed to be more bricks piled there than when we came and no doubt there were for they were hauling them in all the time, cartload after cartload.

The country is going ahead so fast it is breath taking. Who would have thought it possible that liberation would release so much energy in so short a time. Agnes would have, for one. She never doubted it for a minute in all those years.

I guess I'm getting pretty solemn here but the ceremony really made a deep impression on me and on everyone. You work day after day and get bogged down in a lot of little details and then you go to a meeting like that and hear what other people have done and it wakes you up and renews your strength and gives you a wider view. The main thing is the unity of the people all over the world which is what Agnes worked for and what we've all got to work for now harder than ever before.

Peking, May 7, 1951

— B. H.

The Sailor Who Became Mayor

WHEN I was a college student 10 years ago one of my professors, who also was a Kuomintang official, was fond of mocking the Communists. I remember his oft-told tale of the cobbler who became a city magistrate by way of showing us the glories of KMT rule. Just how a cobbler rose to such a position was never disclosed by the professor.

For 10 years I had been anxious to come across an example of such a magistrate.. I heard of a cobbler who became the son-in-law of a provincial chairman and later became a big man in the KMT clique, but this feat was the result of a handy marriage.

Since liberation I have had a great number of opportunities to contact cadres, many above the rank of colonel. Some of them have been from the students' ranks, some from very poor families, but they all have one point in common. They have been in revolutionary work for a long time, generally about 10 years. Long after liberation I came across the man who makes this story, a person who brought before my eyes a living example of the new type of man growing up in China today.

If I tried to visualize Jen according to the legendary characteristics of a hero I would be disappointed, for his appearance is ordinary. In fact there is not even the "loftiness" of features so often ascribed to a man who has performed incredible deeds. Actually Jen is like all of us; the only difference being that he is willing to sacrifice himself for the welfare of the people.

My first impression was that Jen was an ordinary peasant who had just joined the service. In this I was not far from wrong. The recommendation from the government told nothing of his past, merely verifying him as a cadre and requesting that he be admitted to our ward for treatment.

I soon discovered that he was a model hero who had recently returned from a visit to Peking. During his physical examination I discovered a long scar along the left side of his skull. "That's a souvenir of my part in the liberation of Amoy," he told me.

At the age of 10, Jen left primary school where he had studied for only two years. His family was very poor and even at that youthful age he had had to earn a living for himself. If his family had lived in a city he probably would have been forced to become a hawker or a vagabond. Since he lived near the sea he soon followed the district's custom and went to sea. From the time he served his apprenticeship as a "little devil" he gradually learned the ways of the seafaring man.

18 Years a Sailor

His 18 years as a seaman were not pleasant, and he surely never entertained any dream that one day he would be the subject for stories in the press. All he wanted was to lead a peaceful life, living quietly with his mother and younger sister.

Before the liberation of his native place Jen's boat made constant trips between Taiwan and Wei-an. Profits were enormous for his boss but he gained little. When the People's Liberation Army was pushing toward Amoy his boat was lying in the harbor. The soldiers of Chiang Kai-shek at that time were commandeering all boats they could lay their hands on in preparation for hasty flight.

Although Jen had no political understanding he openly hated the Chiang brigands because of their tyrannical rule. He disapproved of their thievery and general bad conduct. All the same he felt hopeless and helpless to do anything. The only way out, it appeared to Jen at the time, was to escape himself.

When he arrived home Jen found that his village had already been liberated by the PLA. The PLA then was in need of both sailors and boats. So to Jen, who was always seeking a harbor of safety, this was another setback. It seemed as if there was no escape from the ubiquitous uniform. Although he felt this way Jen did not fail to notice that the newcomers did not force anybody into the service as the KMT army had done. For this he was relieved.

In Jen's village some PLA soldiers came to stay for a while. They were cordial, friendly and polite to the villagers. Unlike the KMT troops he had met, these warriors always asked permission whenever they wanted to borrow something. The soldiers never stole hogs, poultry, eggs or vegetables. If they needed anything they always paid. If the villagers did not want to sell their agricultural products the PLA men did not force them to sell.

What Jen saw of the PLA in his village made a deep impression on him. They were fair and just and he marvelled at this. He was so greatly impressed with the PLA's behavior that he gradually became reconciled to the "intruders" until finally he discovered that he enjoyed conversing with them. From these conversations he gathered a great deal of knowledge. He learned what the PLA was fighting for, why it was always victorious and why it was so good to the people. He grew to believe in them because he saw them with his own eyes.

Village Meeting

One day there was a meeting in the village and all the inhabitants were requested to take part. It was a mobilization meeting to enlist the help of all sailors in liberating Amoy. For a long time Jen's boat had been lying idle in the harbor because of the KMT blockade. It had made him very restless to remain idle on land while he could be sailing the seas.

The speaker at the village meeting made a stirring speech. He talked of the meaning of the liberation war, the importance of liberating Amoy, Jin-Moon and Taiwan. For Jen, the liberation of these islands would mean that he could be free to sail as he pleased. Every able-bodied man

was called upon to help in the fight. Without hesitation Jen responded. His example was a spur to his fellow seamen and altogether 52 sailors enlisted to help the army. Their 17 ships went with them.

These volunteers lived together with the PLA soldiers for about a month teaching the troops the rudiments of manning small sailing craft. In return the soldiers passed on their basic political knowledge to their instructors. In Jen's own words, it was the most harmonious life he had ever experienced. Everyone was friendly to him, officers and men listened to his opinions as if he were a very learned person. Never in all his life had he thought he would lecture to a group of officers.

The PLA men were diligent and anxious to learn so that they soon mastered the fundamentals of sailing these small boats. Late in September 1949, the group was ordered to rendezvous in a small town, known in local dialect as "Shop of Number Five Liu," which is very near Amoy. Their boats had scarcely touched the shore when the order for a general assault on Amoy came through. Before setting sail Jen assured the troops that he would surely get them to Amoy for he was very familiar with the harbor.

The attack was made from the rear of the island which was protected with barbed-wire nets and mines. On board Jen's ship were about 100 soldiers, their lives and success entirely in his hands. The sea was choppy and on all sides shells fell and bullets whizzed sharp and shrill overhead. Four planes circled threateningly. It was scarcely dawn but the whole horizon was lighted up by the exploding bombs from the overhead planes and flying tracer bullets. Jen's ears were deafened by the noise of the guns, the bursting bombs and the roar of the sea.

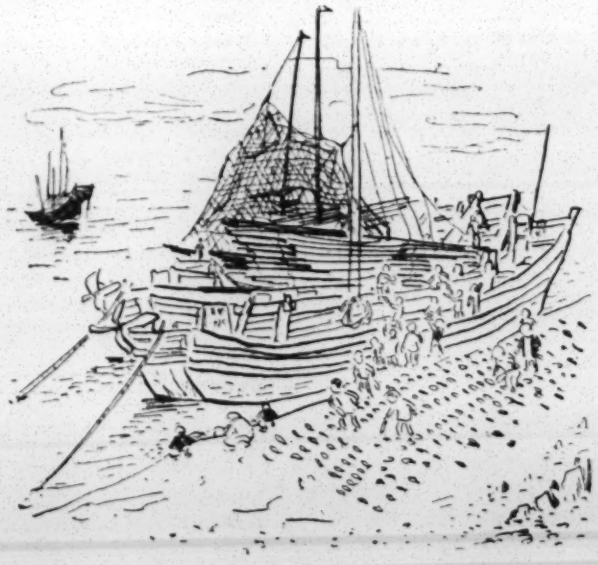
On board, the warriors sprawled over the deck calmly waiting for Jen to put them ashore. Several times explosions were so close that the ship rocked violently as if about to capsize. Fortunately the wind was on their side, it thrust them forward, nearer and nearer to the shore. Jen looked across at the dark contours of the island in bold relief against the flaming sky.

"Thirty minutes more and we'll finish them off," he thought. At the same moment a shell fragment hit him on the left side of the skull and cut deep into it. For an instant his head dropped and then he lapsed into unconsciousness, his hand letting go of the steering gear. His body gradually slumped down to the deck. The ship began to toss uncertainly and several soldiers, who had been his pupils, were struggling with the rebellious steering wheel when Jen came back to consciousness.

Refused to Take Aid

Blood was pouring out of his wound and onto his clothing but he staggered to his feet and put a determined hand to the wheel. The boat steadied. Five soldiers offered to protect him from further injury by planting themselves around him but Jen refused because it would disturb his vision. "I'm okay, go to your places," he said determinedly.

The ship plowed forward with every sail on deck gallantly fluttering in the wind. It glided by the KMT mines, penetrated the barbed-wire and reached the beach. The soldiers jumped into the knee-deep water and splashed and shot their way to the enemy pillboxes. The other boats by now had all caught up with Jen's craft and the beach was swarming with soldiers yelling and calling on the KMT troops to surrender.



Jen stubbornly refused to be taken to a field hospital. He said he was fit for further service. Taking off his outer jacket, Jen tore off some strips and bandaged his wounded head. He then went back to his ship and made three more trips bringing reinforcements to the PLA on the beach. When his ship touched the Amoy shore for the fourth time that day the sun was high in the sky.

It was only then that Jen allowed himself to be carried to a hospital where he had to be treated for three months before finally being healed. He then requested service at headquarters. For three months Jen worked hard as a seahand in the transportation corps, bringing rice to the soldiers up front. When finally a meeting was held to celebrate the liberation of the island Jen was elected as the first model by an overwhelming majority of those who had been in the campaign.

Late last summer Jen was asked to appear at the village model heroes meeting, and because of his heroic deeds and his contribution to the liberation war he was elected to attend the model heroes meeting in the Chuanchow area. Here he was chosen representative to the provincial model heroes meeting.

Finally, last September, together with four others he went to Peking to attend the nation-wide model heroes meeting. Jen returned to his own village after his Peking visit and when the new village government was set up the villagers elected him mayor, not to rule over them but to serve them just as he had served them by working with the PLA. Today Jen is no longer a sailor, he is a cadre, a servant of the people.

NEW LIST OF AMERICAN POW'S

The following names of American POW's are additions to the list published as a supplement in the May issue of the Review. *These names have been compiled from the past month's file of* New China News Agency *and do* not *constitute an official list, being only the names of POW's who have broadcast statements over the Peking Radio or who have asked Chinese correspondents in Korea to publish their names so that their families may learn that they are prisoners.—Editor.*

Name	*Serial No.*	*Rank and Unit*	*Address*
ALLEN, Ellis E.		Sergeant	
ALLEN, Joe	RA 18272430	Private	
ARMOUR, James L.		Sergeant 1st class	1661 S. 54th St. Tacoma, Wash.
ARPKE, Ray L.		Corporal	Rte. 3, Sheboygan, Wisc.
ARTESANI, Richard T.		Sergeant 1st class	39 Seattle St. Allstone 34 Boston, Mass.
BACOTE, James D.		Sergeant	
BARKDRELL, Delynn	RA 19316268	Private 1st Class	
BARRON, Lawrence H.		Corporal	City Prison Farm General Delivery Houston, Texas
BIRD, Percy		Sergeant	
BLACK, Joe		Master Sergeant	
BOYD, Royce	RA 14313112	Corporal	
BROWN, John D.	18246839	Sergeant	
BURBETES, James	RA 6999030	Private 1st Class	
BYRD, John	RA 14267701	Corporal	
CAMDEN, William	RA 11187371	Private 1st class	
CAMPBELL, Gene	RA 13337664	Private 1st class	Landisburg, W. Va.
CARRICK, Thomas	RA 24262003	Private 1st class	
CHESTNUT, Alfred C.	RA 13309987	Corporal	
CLARK, James	RA 17260095	Private 1st class	
CLOUD, Donald G.	RA 38781943	Sergeant 1st class	718 N. Maine St. Blacksburg, Va.
COOK, Jessie B.	RA 1474243	Private 1st class	Somerville, Ala.
COLLINS, Edward	RA 55005715	Sergeant	
COPELAND, Harry C.		Corporal	Muncie, Indiana
COPELAND, Wallace W.		Sergeant	Chicago, Ill.
CORNEY, Samuel		Sergeant	
CRAWFORD, Norman		Sergeant	
DAVIS, Harold	RA 1832226	Sergeant	
DAY, John	RA 18347572	Corporal	
DEL BOSQUE, Aniceto	RA 18345744	Corporal	P.O. Box 851 Kingsville, Texas
DONOVAN, Lawrence	RA 13309915	Corporal	209 Washington Ave. Bridgeville, Pa.
DOUGLAS, Rufus	RA 38113869	Corporal	
FABON, Albert	RA 17217461	Private 1st class	
FALICK, Harry	RA 35240294	Private 1st class	
FANNEHSTIL, Victor	RA 17259181	Corporal	
FUNCHESS, William H., Jr.	0-956203	Lieutenant	RFD 1, Rowesville, S. Carolina
GALION, Miquel	RA 18225836	Private 1st class	
GALLOGHER, James	RA 12369444	Corporal	
GASTON, J. R.		Flight Lieutenant	236 Maple St. Clarksdale, Miss.
GAVE, Carl		Sergeant 1st class	
GREEN, Joseph A.		Corporal	Mrs. Eugenia Green 7921 8th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
GRENIER, Dick		1st Cav. Div.	Ring St., Howland, Maine
HALSEY, Dailey C.		Private 1st class	RFD 3, Centerville, Pa.
HAMPTON, Larney		Sergeant	
HENSON, Alfred	RA 14346257	Corporal	
HEREN, Cabacar		Sergeant 1st class	
HING, John C.		Sergeant	
HOBBS, Lawrence		Corporal	1540 Rio Grande St. Eagle Pass, Tex.
HOLMES, Roxie, Jr.	RA 15422192	Corporal	
HOOD, Harold H.		Master Sergeant	1944 S. Tacoma Ave. Tacoma Wash.
HOWARD, Charles F.		Lieutenant	Rt. 1 Box 45A, Siluria, Ala.
HOWELL, Robert P.		Lieutenant	2471, 25th Ave. San Francisco, Cal.

JACKSON, John W.			Sergeant
JACKSON, William	RA 15299315		Private 1st class
JAMES, John	RA 13274608		Corporal
JEFFORDS, Jacque M.	AF 17257398		Corporal
JOHNSON, Kenneth, Jr.	RA 12114523	Gen. Delivery, Mullen, Neb.	Private 1st class
JOHNSON, William	RA 13317391		Private 1st class
JOHNSON, Roy C.	RA 16285687		Sgt. 9th Rgt. 2nd Div.
JONES, W. Glenn			Lieutenant
KREGER, Walter	RA 16327924	2373 Glen Canyon Rd. Altadena, Cal.	Private 1st class
LAZALDE, John	RA 19323864		Corporal
LEAGUE, James W.			Private 1st class
LEX, C. B.		Rte. 6, Reidsville, N. Carolina	Private 1st class
LUCAS, Pearl D.		319 W. Priscilla St. Allentown, Pa.	Sergeant, Med. Co., 8th Cav. Regt., 1st Cav. Div.
LYLES, Edward H.			1st Lieutenant
MARTINS, John	RA 11167933	2543 South J. St. Tacoma, Wash.	Private 1st class
MARTINS, John	RA 19290341		Private 1st class
MAURATAS, Harry	RA 39929327		Corporal
MAYO, Walter L. Jr.			Lieutenant
MCABEE, F. W.		81 Winson Ave. Watertown 72 Mass.	Major
MCCLELLAN, Maurice	RA 19335396	587 Union Ave. Framingham, Mass.	Corporal
MCCOLLUM, W.	ASN 34025503		Master Sergeant
MCMINN, Clifton	RA 14296249	Box 451, Oakdale, La.	Private
MCNEIL, Richmond			Master Sergeant
MEIERDIERCKS, Edward A.			Lieutenant
MEREDITH, Paul	RA 18313089	1872 Kissenbower Rd. Augusta, Ga.	Private 1st class
MILLER, John W.	RA 14326132		Private 1st class
MINTER, Donald L.			Sergeant
MOFFETT, Rufus, Jr.	RA 53018146		
MOORE, John		P.O. Box 1339, McFarland, Cal.	
MOSS, L.			2nd Lt., 24th Div.
NICHOLS, Willis J.			
OCHS, Maynard	RA 16306805		Sergeant
O'CONNOR, Joseph L.		327 Church St., Spring City, Pa.	
OTERO, Louis	RA 18255873		Private 1st class
OUSLEY, Gary	RA 18340938		Corporal
PATTON, Charles F.		Rte. 3, Box 628E Bessemer, Ala.	Pfc. 8th Cav. Rgt.
PETERSON, Clarence R.	RA 23960333	Mr. Henry Hollinger R. D. 3 Shadyside Rd., Dawnington, Pa.	Private 1st class
PLESHEK, Roger	RA 29883246		Private
POWERS, Jack	RA 54040141		Corporal
QUARLES, D. E.	RA 6833586	4128 Calla Ave. Fresno, Cal.	Sergeant 1st class
RADA, Stephen	RA 13273634		Private 1st class
REDDELL, Charles	RA 15291317		Corporal
RICHIE, Preston E.		341 Dartmouth St. San Antonio, Tex.	Sergeant 1st class
ROBERTS, Gene L.	RA 18820027		Private
ROBINSON, Norman	RA 16264434		Corporal
ROJAS, Raymond		73 Nassau Ave., Plainview Hicksville, Long Island, N.Y.	
RODRIQUEZ, Robert	RA 38255496		Private 1st class
ROGERS, Lloyd	RA 17093165		Private
ROWLAND, Eugene	RA 17083817		Private 1st class
RUSSELL, Roy H.		1437 8th Ave. East Twin Falls, Idaho	Captain
RYAN, Vincent	RA 19334575		Private 1st class
SAKSA, Robert E.		211 South 5th St. De Kalb, Ill.	Lieutenant
SCHURING, Gerald	RA 17228038		Private 1st class
SHELTON, William	RA 19293680		Corporal
SILVA, Manuel, Jr.	RA 11185766		Corporal
SLUSS, William	RA 13166734		Private 1st class
SMITH, Bennie D.		Mrs. Anna Ray Dunbar, 902 Breedlove St. Memphis, Tenn.	Private 1st class
SMITH, F. A.		Rt. 6, Box 486 Watsonville, Cal.	Captain
SMITH, Edward J.		5646 E. Tulare St. Fresno, Cal.	Corporal
SMITHEY, Paul	RA 18321197		Corporal
SORRELLS, David	RA 18272292		Private 1st class
SORTILLO, Elliott	RA 13344251	5719 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Private
STEVENSON, William	RA 13351669		Private

TEWLETT, Edward		Sergeant	
TOLA, Joe	RA 23889627	Private 1st class	
VAN DEMARK, Bernard		Pfc., Med. Co. 9th Inf. Reg. 2nd Inf. Div.	25 Prospect Ave. Alma, Michigan
VAUGHN, Cleveland		Sergeant	
WALLS, Tolbert	RA 35827834	Master Sergeant	
WEBB, Harold H.		Corporal	Florida
WELSH, Spencer	RA 1336088	Private 1st class	
WRIGHT, Francis	RA 29015022	Private	

PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN POW'S KILLED DURING AIR RAIDS BY AMERICAN PLANES

Captain Robert Hanson, 9th Rgt., 2nd Division
Captain Melvin Stai, 23rd Rgt., 2nd Division
First Lieutenant Frank Walker, 19th Rgt., 24th Division
Second Lt. McMullan, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Division
Sergeant W. Smith, 38th Rgt., 2nd Division
Sergeant Benny Atkinson, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2nd Division
Sergeant Leed Oglesby, 38th Rgt., 2nd Division
Pfc. James Murry, 38th Rgt., 2nd Division
Pfc. Ednonda Kral, 5th Rgt., 1st Cav. Division
Pfc. Robert Merger, 25th Reconnaissance Bat., 25th Division
Pfc. Charles Johnson, 38th Rgt., 2nd Division
Pfc. Richard Simpson
Pfc. Charles Godwynn
Pfc. George Meler, 38th Rgt., 2nd Division
Pfc. Lewis Hays, 49th Field Art. Batt., 2nd Division

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 274)

a "UN police action," for they can see they are engaged in a war that will result in their destruction. They know that they have brought untold sorrows to the peace-loving Korean people.

The people who are aware of the impending catastrophe of a new war are doing their best to avert such a danger. With a burning faith in the mighty power of people's union, we say to the warmongers: "Stop your aggression or be destroyed!"

JOHN C. K. YUAN

Shanghai
May 2, 1951

A SHATTERED DREAM

To the Editor:

I went as a small child to America; when a student there I thought that the American way of life was an ideal. But I was more open-minded than the rest. I held an opinion that there were other ideals just as correct. I was very troubled when I saw my two ideals going to war. I thought it was possible for communism and capitalism to co-exist. Didn't Protestanism and Catholicism co-exist inside of one country?

But alas, dreams can be shattered. The American press was whooping it up for war and the extermination of communism, so last December I came back to my fatherland. I really didn't know what to expect when I came to China.

The Americans behind their newsprint curtain of big-business controlled press are 100 percent ignorant about such common knowledge as land reform, the amazing principle of the Unit in price stabilization, the democratic organization of labor unions and cooperatives, etc. And lack of knowledge leaves a vacuum which is soon filled with pictures of Chinese coolies living on a grain of rice a day and being whipped by Russian overseers to dig salt faster.

At the same time, my eyes have been opened to what is going on in the US. In school I was taught that the national debt (which is approximately $2,000 per head) is something mysterious and incomprehensible. Now it means to me nothing more than the fact that big business not only runs the US but actually OWNS the US to the tune of US$300,000,000,000!

Here it is interesting to note that after the first big capitalist war the biggest nation on earth became communist. American and European capitalists were alarmed and sent expeditions in a futile attempt to invade Russia (1919-20). After the second big capitalist war the nation with the greatest population, China, became communist in spite of $8,000,000,000 the US rushed to the tottering KMT.

So capitalism beware! Marx has interpreted the "handwriting on the wall" and it says "Capitalism has in itself the seeds of its own destruction!"

CH'ENG MU-YAO

University of Shanghai
May 2, 1951

NATIVE VILLAGE

To the Editor:

This spring vacation, I returned to my native place, Ching-Pu, a small city in the southern part of Kiangsu. Before liberation, owing to the landlord system, a great number of Ching-Pu's population were tenant farmers and poor coolies. The living standard of the vast majority of people was so low that most farmers could hardly keep themselves from cold and hunger.

Land reform was carried out in Ching-Pu this spring, and it has changed the face of this small city. The farmers now work with increased efficiency and even have a surplus of food. They have their own animals and farm implements. The improvement in their financial position has made it possible for their children to attend schools and the mass education movement is in full swing. More than 50 percent of the school aged children are now receiving an education, which is a sharp contrast to former days when the door to education was securely barred to the poor people.

K. G. FOH

Shanghai
May 15, 1951

CHENGTU'S FAIR

To the Editor:

Chengtu has had an annual fair for many years. During the reactionary Kuomintang reign it was an ornament and playground for the rich and greedy officials and their relatives.

This spring our people's government decided it was important to hold the fair in order to develop production and as an educational media. It was opened on February 15th and lasted for one month.

One Sunday morning my schoolmates and I visited it and as we entered Chin-Yang-Kung some guides came up to show us around and explain the various displays at the fair.

We saw machinery, textile products, salt and farm products and our self-confidence in our own government and our future was greatly strengthened. In addition, we were impressed by the postal and telegraph exhibition which showed the future plans for expansion, the many offices of the People's Bank, the places set aside for drinking tea and the low-priced restaurant. Thus, we could see that this year's fair is meant to serve the people and is not a party for the rich as before.

WU DA-CHEN

West China Union University
Chengtu, Szechuen
April 13, 1951

COLLECTIVE HELP

To the Editor:

This past month we have had a heavy and long continuous rain all over south Fukien. Though we need rain this time of

the year, the one we've just had was too much of a good thing. It damaged the young rice plants resulting in decay up to as high as 50 percent on some farms.

The peasants who were looking forward to a better living after land reform sighed with resignation. Aware of the danger to this year's crops of a "wait for the dust to settle" attitude, the local authorities of Lungki, Tungan and Haiteng came to the fore in no time and called upon the farmers to work together in sprinkling ashes, fixing drains, applying extra manure and sowing more seeds so that the situation would be improved.

Mutual help teams were set up under the principle that those whose fields are situated at a higher level where the threat is almost non-existent should come to the help of those whose fields were flooded.

Now, in spite of the rain, all are busily working on the fields with the confidence that they can save their crops. Their slogan is "Depend not on God but on man for a rich harvest year."

FANG CING-YA

Amoy
April 25, 1951

MAY FOURTH

To the Editor:

The month of May is famous for its red letter days and is made more commemorative by the anniversary of the May Fourth Incident which marked the beginning of the modern student movement against foreign imperialistic policies as well as the domestic reactionary regime.

During the dark days before liberation, the celebrations for this grand student holiday were very few. Hardly a May Fourth anniversary passed without repressions against the students. Now under the people's government a happy atmosphere for this holiday prevails, which is in sharp contrast to previous May Fourths which were carried out under the scrutiny of the KMT police and secret agents.

DAVID FUH

Shanghai
April 29, 1951

NEW STYLE SCHOOL

To the Editor:

Situated in a quiet northern corner of Shanghai is a new style school by the name of The Institute of Foreign Languages, affiliated to the East China Revolutionary College with an enrolment of nearly 1,000 young cadres for the current semester.

The premises of this school were formerly owned by the National Tien-nan University where the "professional students" employed by KMT agents had perpetrated unspeakable crimes against the patriotic students on the eve of liberation.

One year ago this school was established and was called the Shanghai Institute of Russian Language with 400 students enrolled. At the end of last year another 500 students were registered, 70 of them studying the English language. The period of study covers two years, the first four months of which are devoted to political studies.

The educational program for the English language students has been set on a different basis for they are already proficient as regards this language. What they need most is political studies. It is with this in view that they are required to undergo six months of such studies.

Generally speaking, the equipment of this Institute compares favorably with that of ordinary universities and colleges in Shanghai. The school campus is surrounded by a row of modern buildings containing offices, classrooms, library, auditorium, dining hall and dormitories. The main difference from other schools is that the Institute bears the stamp of a revolutionary nature with the students treated as cadres, and after graduation they will be assigned to work in government organs.

Continuing the glorious traditional spirit of revolution, the students have displayed their incomparable patriotism in the latest response to the call of the government for aiding Korea and resisting American aggression. Four months ago, a great number of students in the senior class registered their names in the Military Training Academy. Later, half of the English class left for Korea as interpreters with the Chinese volunteers. Such selfless and heroic actions should be attributed to the heightened political consciousness, which has been the result of a thorough study of Marx-Leninism.

LIN HSIANG-CHOW

East China Institute of
Foreign Languages
Shanghai
May 6, 1951

MARRIAGE SORROWS

To the Editor:

According to official judiciary statistics in Fukien, from April to December of last year, 90 percent of the divorce cases were brought up by women. The reason for this is worthy of attention.

Because of China's long history of feudalism the poor, living under conditions of a backward productive system with the peasantry cut off from modernization, were prone to adopt a marriage system suitable to themselves but cruel to their children. Marriage was a business of bargaining conducted by the parents. Children had no say in the matter which gravely affected their whole lives. When married life turned out to be unhappy they accepted it as due to fate.

For example, the feudal system of foster daughter-in-laws has long existed in Fukien. In Chang Tai county 80 percent of the households kept foster daughter-in-laws. In Ching Liau county 68 foster daughter-in-laws were found in 291 households. These girls had to do the most difficult domestic work from morning till night and were treated very cruelly. Some of these poor girls had reached their teens while their fiances were still at the age of nursing. Under such circumstances, from time to time many young women killed themselves as the only way out. Last year 127 women in Huey An county committed suicide because of their miserable living conditions.

Many overseas Chinese from Fukien went abroad to engage in trade shortly after marriage and left their young brides at home. Their newly wedded love waned as time went by and many husbands married again in the South Seas while their wives in Fukien lived a miserable life as grass widows.

Since the putting into practice of China's new marriage law, which takes as its basis the freedom of choice of both parties, the cruel feudalistic system is nearing its end. Divorce is no longer a curse but a boon freely given to women who find their married lives unbearable.

T. S. HO

Foochow
April 24, 1951

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MEMORABLE MONTH

To the Editor:

The month of May has been a memorable one in Peking. The huge May Day parade had 600,000 participants including soldiers, students, workers, housewives, merchants, religious believers, monks and nuns, minority peoples, artists, etc. Peking saw for the first time a large drum dance corps of 2,000. Some 12,000 school boys and girls marched by in their uniform white shirts and red ties. Each of them carried something to express a desire to learn. Some held a ball or a book and others carried white doves of peace.

Among the honorable guests on the tribune standing next to the highest government leaders were the Panchen Lama and other representatives from Tibet, the British People's Delegation that arrived in Peking a few days ago to seek peace, friendship and trade with China, and representatives of the International Union of Students.

After two days' rest Peking was again lively with the demonstration of the youth celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the May 4th student movement. In the Workers' Palace a large gala party was held for about 83,000 young soldiers, students, factory and government workers, etc. The whole Palace vibrated with their laughter, songs and the clapping of hands. At the party each section of the youth put on its own performance. A particularly interesting one was that performed by the blind youth, some of whom said, "Our eyes fail us but our minds are full of brightness."

JAMES C. RIP

Peking
May 15, 1951

ARTICLE SUGGESTION

To the Editor:

I have long been a fervent reader of the REVIEW and take great interest in your magazine. The changes you made in its appearance since January satisfy me. The size, contents as well as the standpoint you adopt are in line with my taste.

But in spite of all that deserves applause and admiration, I would like to make some suggestions for further improvement of the REVIEW.

Inasmuch as there has been rapid advancement in the field of science, the labor movement and economic reconstruction in the USSR and other new democratic countries, to give a general account of the aforesaid subjects will be of great interest to the Chinese youth.

Everyone in China is closely watching from day to day the events taking place in Korea, Japan and West Germany and the rearmament of the latter two countries. Therefore, reliable and detailed reports concerning these places would meet with a cordial reception from readers throughout the world.

KUO SZU-YU

Kwangsi University
Laifong, Kweilin
April 26, 1951

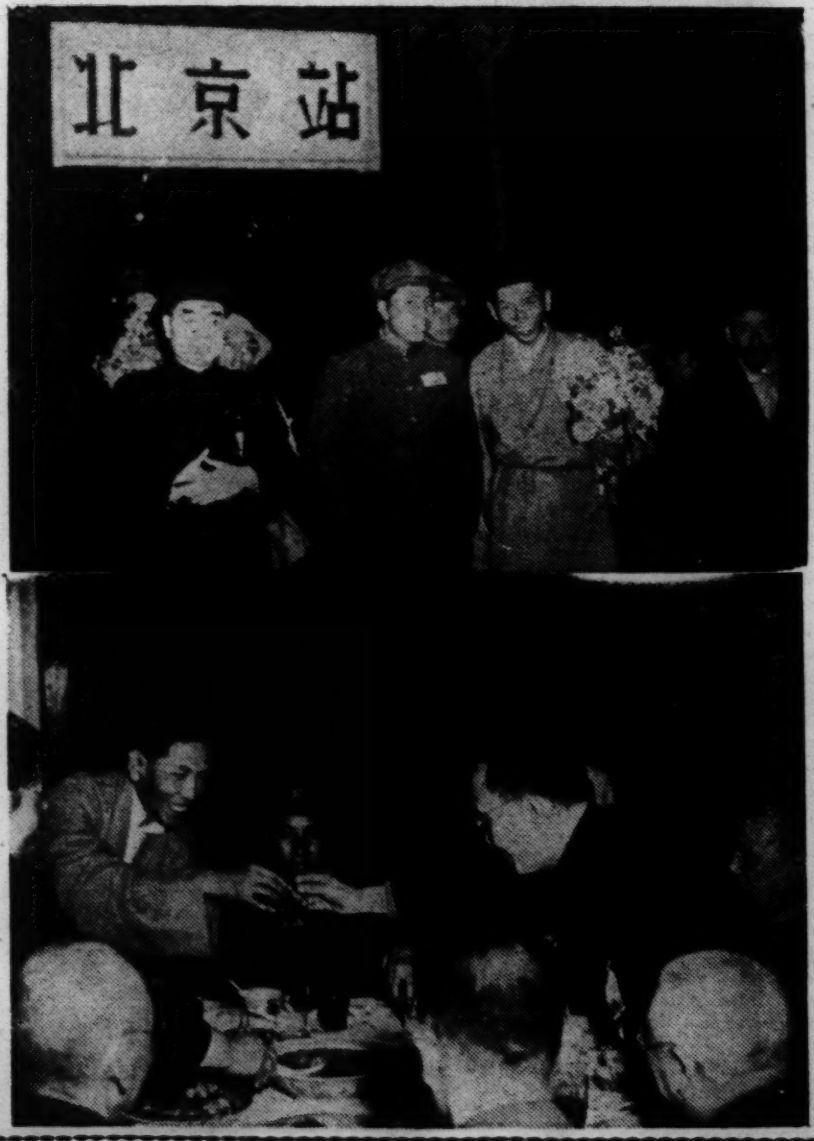
Tibetan Leaders

rs in Peking

A number of Tibetan dignitaries have been visiting Peking in recent weeks. Most notable is the young Panchen Lama who has gone to Peking from his home in the Northwest. The previous Panchen Lama, it will be recalled, was forced to flee Tibet to China where he died some years ago. The present Panchen, his successor, has not yet gone to Lhasa where, with the Dalai Lama, he is supposed to be co-ruler of Tibet.

Other Tibetan visitors include Kalon Ngapo, head of the Tibetan Negotiation Delegation which has gone to Peking to negotiate for the peaceful return of Tibet to China.

★



Top left: Vice-Chairman Chu Teh and the Panchen Lama watching one of the games during the national basketball and volleyball championship matches in the capital.

Lower left: Kalon Ngapo, head of the delegation from Lhasa, watching the Peking May Day parade from the reviewing stand on Tien An Men.

Top right: The Panchen Lama, arriving for the May Day celebrations, presents Chairman Mao a silk hata, traditional Tibetan gift.

Center right: Kalon Ngapo being met by Premier Chou En-lai at the railway station upon his arrival in Peking.

Lower right: Vice-Premier Kuo Mo-jo toasting Kalon Ngapo at a dinner party given in the latter's honor.

CARTOONS OF THE MONTH

"Who is the friend of the Indian people?" this cartoon asks showing China shipping rice while the US delays on its grain shipments to "famine-threatened" India until its terms are met.

The fate of American soldiers in Korea and US agents in China are cause for concern on the part of their "tough-luck" boss in Washington.

This May Day cartoon calls on all the workers of the world to unite and crush the "war aggressors and protect world peace."

US plans for a separate Japanese peace treaty are seen as rolling out the carpet on the road to a new war.

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